SEND FOR THE DOCTOR

A SPLENDID TIME TO BECOME SICK.

Assembling of the Thirtieth Annual Session of the American Medical Association—Address of Welcome by Dr. J. P. Logan—The Business Entered Into.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1879. NO. 287.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the American Medical Association, an event long anticipated, much talked of, and advertised all over the continent occurred at the opera house at 11 o'clock yesterday, in the presence of a fine assembly of members, a large number of visiting doctors and a goodly attendance of ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the proceedings with deep interest.

At the stroke of eleven from the city clock, President Parvin, of Indianapolis, called the meeting to order.

Dr. W. A. Atkinson, of Philadelphia, was in his seat with his stenographer and assistants by his side.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Ir Gwinn, pastor of the First Baptist church of Atlanta. He offered a fervent petition for the guidance of God over the deliberations of this great body. After the prayer, the president announced that Dr. J. P. Logan, of Atlanta, would, on behalf of the committee of local arrangements, deliver an address of welcome. Dr. Logan was received with applause. He delivered the following address, which was frequently applauded:

ADDRESS.

Mr. President and Members of the American Medical Association: In accordance with the appointment at your meeting in Buffalo in 1878, it becomes my horror to receive you and, in consonance with custom and propriety, and in behalf of the medical profession and people of this city, it is my pleasant duty to greet you with a few words of welcome at this home.

In glancing over some of the volumes of the transactions of this body, a few days ago, with a view of determining the character of the address which as your chairman of the committee of arrangements, would be appropriate to this occasion, I confess that my heart failed me when I read the long catalogue of attractions of various cities, as presented by my predecessors in this position. The grandeur and beauty of nature by which a number are surrounded, the vast proportions of others, the works of art and science and benevolence which are conspicuous features of many of them, the evidences of a profuse display of elegant and refined hospitality exhibited by all, were not calculated to give me confidence in alluding to the advantages of the rising young city in which I breathe the air of sanity, supposed to be good authority, that as no individual was able to give any sufficient reason why Atlanta should have attained its present dimensions and importance, so no one could prove that it was not possible that in the future she might become as large as London.

Like any true citizen of this presuming town I then took heart and determined to welcome you boldly to a city of great possibilities. Not many years ago Atlanta was simply a railroad terminus, but under some mysterious influence, already alluded to, it had grown up at the time of the late war to a smart little town of some twelve or fifteen thousand inhabitants; but with the desolations of that period it was literally burned up, and scarcely one stone was left upon another; but yet as by the magic wand of some mighty wizard, it has sprung in little more than a decade, into a city of forty thousand people, and to-day, in all the substantial elements of a city, is increasing in importance, in fully as rapid a ratio as at any period of her history.

We have not, however, my friends, sat down in ignoble lamentations over our misfortunes, but have gone to work in the way of attractive recreation, we can at least point you to this favorable opportunity for the consideration of the great question of the hour upon the wise solution of which depends the development and material interests of health, happiness and treasure to the whole people of this vast country.

The grand results which have been accomplished in the way of sanitary and building up sanitary science have been due to the medical profession, and you have now in addition to the many other important and interesting investigations which demand your attention, I cannot but impress you may make upon the action of the national sanitary body now in contemporaneous session (to which you are invited, to meet on the floor of the building to-morrow) an opportunity to engage in a "labor of love" and a work of mercy, far transcending the gratification of land-seeking, at or social life, in the sickly season, when the people of a large portion of the land, having just emerged from the ravages of the deadly plague, are now waiting, as it were on tiptoe, with deep apprehension, the approach of another season, which may renew the horrors of the past year.

As equally appropriate to the present occasion and to the intervening history of this desolating plague, craving your patience, I have to detain you a moment in presenting a brief extract from what I had the honor to write in the conclusions of a report from the state board of health to the governor and legislature of Georgia, in the winter of 1876 in reference to the visitation of that year upon our own immediate coast and connecting cities. I then said, and now say with equal confidence that, "For all practical purposes, it is not necessary to demonstrate whether yellow fever is or is not imported, or whether under certain peculiar and exceptional circumstances it may arise on our coast from local causes alone. That it can be imported, and will, or can become epidemic from the neglect of proper sanitary regulations in certain localities will not be questioned. That it may be imported and not become epidemic in the absence of the circumstances which favor its propagation will also be admitted without discussion. The very worst has existed, therefore, which has been carried on for many years in regard to the exotic or local causes of yellow fever does not seem to be justified by the necessities of the case, or the importance of arriving at conclusions of a definite character with reference to the possibility of excluding it altogether as an epidemic from our shores. Whether the facts of importation or local origin, or of both, be as they may, no argument is needed to establish the proposition that no means of preventing the occurrence of yellow fever should be neglected, which could, by possibility, be brought into requisition.

The value of a properly regulated system of quarantine cannot be successfully controverted. The value of an enlightened and thorough system of internal sanitary regulations cannot be estimated. In both points of view the facts developed in regard to the recent epidemic of yellow fever upon our coast is a sad commentary upon the wisdom and fidelity of both state and local authorities. Not being a statesman and this not being the time or the occasion to discuss the question of federal or state jurisdiction, which has excited some controversy of late, I will still venture to say that if those states through whose borders the fell destroyer makes its incursions, continue to be insensible to the lamentations of widows and orphans and the wreck of homes and fortunes, I, for one, would gladly welcome the intervention of the paternal care of the general government in the effort to save the lives of the people, even though it be at the expense of a cherished political idea. The principles announced can, I conceive, provoke no heated discussion among enlightened and philanthropic men, and offers a platform of efficiency, in my judgment broad enough and conservative enough for all practical sanitarians to stand upon, and the high ends indicated, to the accomplishment of which your aid is invoked, opens up a problem of life and death of science, philanthropy and art, enough for any heart and brain.

Your annual convocations running back for thirty years, have constantly illustrated the progress of medical science in all its departments, and you have held no more important meeting than the present. Our people give you a greeting commensurate with your grand mission and august character.

We are authorized therefore to cherish the hope that your deliberations and kindly intercourse at this session of your body will result in lasting consequences, destined to elevate medical science to a still higher level and to increase public confidence in the claims of that dignified and humane calling, whose skilful and charitable contributions are so urgently demanded by the whole human family, from infancy to old age.

And now in conclusion, I am sure that I can safely predict that the interests excited and the friendships formed here will be the last to be forgotten. What we lack in interest, we hope to make up by the heartiness with which we offer that we have.

These gentlemen of the American Medical association, in the name of our people and the medical profession in this city I again extend to you a thrice reiterated welcome to our state, our city, our homes and our hearts.

At the conclusion of the address there was hearty applause. The announcement of the list of registration of members by the committee on arrangements was made. The following list of members was read by the secretary:

PENNSYLVANIA.

A. M. Pollock, Pittsburg; J. C. Jones, Lackawana; James Ross, Clarion; R. J. Dunglisson, R. A. Cleiman, W. B. Atkinson, F. Woodbury, Philadelphia; S. Buttermore, Cornetville; James King, Alleghany City; W. B. Atkinson, Philadelphia; H. Isaac Jones, Scranton; S. D. Gross, A. Fricke, Philadelphia; Silas M. Blenham, Pittsburg; John K. Lincaweaver, Columbia; John Y. Shoemaker, H. Smith, Philadelphia; L. M. Shillito, Alleghany City.

ALABAMA.

S. M. Hogan, Union Springs; R. L. Butt, Midway, P. H. Baker, Eufaula; Jas. Marshall, Troy; Joseph Leigh, Clayton; A. P. Furnis, Selma; C. H. Franklin, Union Springs; E. H. C. Bailey, Demopolis; W. A. Crossley, Troy.

MICHIGAN.

E. S. Dunster, Ann Arbor; Wm. Brodle, Detroit; H. C. Wyman, Blissfield; Thos. N. Reynolds, Detroit; J. H. Jerome, Saginaw City; G. K. Johnson, Grand Rapids; A. M. Buckman, Jackson county; Foster Pratt, Kalamazoo; R. C. Kedzie, Lansing; J. A. Brown, Detroit; A. Borrowman, Detroit; C. H. Lewis, Jackson; L. Cannon, Detroit; T. A. McGraw, Detroit; Augustus Smith, Detroit; A. R. Stuart, Hudson; L. Conner, Detroit; Nelson J. Packard, Sturgis; D. O. Farrand, Detroit; James A. Brown, Detroit.

MARYLAND.

John S. Lynch, Baltimore; A. L. Gilon, Annapolis; P. H. Ballbache, Baltimore; T. C. Maddux, Baltimore; Thos. B. Evans, Baltimore; E. Loyd Howard, Baltimore; John Morris, Baltimore; J. A. White, Baltimore.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

P. A. White, Anderson, C. H.; J. F. Prioleau, Charleston; L. Wagner, Winnsboro; F. J. Porcher, Charleston; T. J. Croft, Aiken; A. N. Talley, Columbia; E. B. Turnipseed, Columbia; John Lynch, Columbia; J. P. Chazel, Charleston; C. H. Ladd, Winnsboro; J. M. Thompson, Silver Street.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eugene Grisom, Raleigh; D. W. Gleitzmar, Asheville; Frank Duffy, Newberne; Thos. F. Wood, Wilmington.

NEW JERSEY.

Samuel Lilley, Lambertville; Stephen Pierson, Morristown; J. N. Quimby, Jersey City; B. A. Watson, Jersey City; D. C. English, New Brunswick.

WISCONSIN.

J. K. Bartlett, Milwaukee; O. W. Wright, Milwaukee; D. F. Boynton, Mendota; E. L. Griffin, Fondulac, J. T. Reeve, Appleton; S. Marks, Milwaukee; George W. Jenkins, Kilburn City.

KANSAS.

C. V. Mottram, Lawrence.

FLORIDA.

George W. Betton, Tallahassee; John P. Wall, Tampa.

MAINE.

A. J. Fuller, Baltimore; Alonzo Garcelon, Lewiston; T. J. Estabrook, Rockland.

IOWA.

W. F. Peck, Davenport; Horace B. Ransom, Des Moines; J. C. Hughes, Keokuk; Thos. S. Parr, Indianola.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chas. F. Folsom, Boston; I. F. Warner, Boston; Jos. H. Warren, H. O. Marcy, Cambridge; Azel Ames, jr., Wakefield.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. D. Carter, Ripley; John Brownrig, Columbus; John S. Fertherstone, Macon; J. S. Cain, Chickasaw; J. H. Blanks, Meridian; George S. Ellis, Booneville; E. Paul Sale, Aberdeen; H. O. Gant, Water Valley; A. G. Smythe, Baldwyn; W. F. Taylor, Booneville.

ILLINOIS.

H. A. Johnson, Chicago; N. S. Davis, Chicago; Wm. A. Byrd, Quincy; W. H. McNary, Martinsville; George W. Nesbit, Sycamore; J. K. Berkebile, Millstadt; Moses Gwinn, J. H. Rauch, Chicago.

OHIO.

Starling Loving, Columbus; John A. Murphy, John M. Lacey, E. Heighway, E. Williams, Cincinnati; Jonathan Morris, Ironton; W. W. Dawson, Cincinnati; H. B. Ransom, Burlington; A. E. Westbrook, Ashley; Thomas Wood, W. H. Mussey, Cincinnati.

NEW YORK.

E. Seguin, New York; S. O. Vanderpoel, Stapleton; Montrose A. Pallen, Stephen Smith; Alfred C. Post, Oliver White, New York; Jesse Reynolds, Pottsdam; Albert Van Dever, Albany, M. H. Burton, Troy; Henry D. Didama, Syracuse; L. A. Sayres, New York; A. N. Bell, Garden City; Herman Knapp, New York; T. Thomas P. Rochester; Buffalo; R. R. Ainsworth, Addison; J. D. Bulkley, Walter R. Gillette, New York.

MISSOURI.

T. B. Lester, A. B. Sloan, Kansas City; Wesley Humphrey, Mexico; Henry H. Mudd, A. J. Steele, Wm. C. Glasgow, A. P. Lankford, F. W. Wessler, St. Louis; E. Bundsen, St. Joseph; B. G. Dysart, Paris; J. M. Richmond, St. Joseph.

ARKANSAS.

P. A. Hooper, Little Rock; R. B. Christian, Fulton; W. B. Welch, Boonsboro; W. W. McAlpine, Helena; W. B. Lawrence, Batterville; A. R. Horner, Helena; Edward Cross, Little Rock; D. A. Linthicum, Helena; J. J. Jones, jr., Little Rock; R. G. Jennings, Little Rock; W. H. Hawkins, Rocky Comfort; J. H. Lenow, Little Rock; J. B. Cummins, Forrest City; R. S. Ross, Lonoke; J. A. Dibrell, D. H. Dungan, Little Rock; R. C. Goodwin, Marvell; W. J. Matthews, Forest City; J. M. Lacy, Cincinnati.

TEXAS.

G. Dowell, Galveston; Joe S. Willis, Waco; H. W. Brown, Waco; J. B. Adair, Cedar Creek.

LOUISIANA.

S. E. Chaille, New Orleans; E. A. Pope, New Orleans; A. W. deRoaldes, New Orleans; S. E. Lewis, New Orleans; S. L. Henry, New Orleans; J. G. Richardson, New Orleans.

CONNECTICUT.

C. W. Chamberlain, Hartford; Chas. W. Page, Hartford.

MINNESOTA.

John W. Murphy, St. Paul.

RHODE ISLAND.

Job Kenyon, Providence; Chas. H. Fisher, Providence.

GEORGIA.

J. P. Logan, H. V. M. Miller, J. G. Westmoreland, A. R. Alley, W. T. Goldsmith, W. S. Armstrong, Atlanta; J. W. Bailey, Gainesville; V. H. Taliaferro, Atlanta; L. A. Dugas, Jos. A. Eve, Augusta; S. H. Gray, Forsyth; J. E. Cook, Culloden; John M. Johnson, Atlanta; Geo. M. McDowell, Barnesville; W. H. Forwood, W. F. Westmoreland, Atlanta; A. E. Dugas, Augusta; Hiram Smith, Augusta; R. J. Bruce, A. P. Taylor, Thomasville; A. V. Calhoun, Atlanta; Wm. D. Hoyt, Terre-Haute; Wm. Lomax, Marion; H. D. Reasoner, New Cumberland; J. W. F. Gerrish, Seymour; Wm. M. Holton, New Harmony; M. H. Bonnell, Lebanon; A. M. Owen, Evansville.

Protests against the registration of certain delegates were announced from Arkansas, Indiana and West Virginia.

On motion of Dr. Davis, of Chicago, the recommendations of the committee on arrangements on matter of visiting and permanent members were adopted.

Dr. J. P. Logan announced the programme of entertainment in Atlanta as published in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday. To-night nearly all the residences on Peachtree street will be open to the visitors. Extra street cars will be run until 12 o'clock for the accommodation of all who wish to attend. The grand banquet to-morrow night will be an event of rare pleasure.

Dr. Logan also announced that the citizens of Augusta had tendered the association an excursion to that city, and the only objection he had to its acceptance was the great beauty of that city.

Dr. Campbell, of Augusta, rose and made a few remarks urging the acceptance of the invitation, and promished the association a real old Georgia barbecue. [Applause.] "Some of you don't know what that means, but if you will just come down and see us we will show you how elegant we can make it. We will not take no for an answer." [Applause.]

Communications from members unavoidably absent were read.

The next business was the annual address of the president, Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Indianapolis. The address was beautiful throughout and was full of deep thought and analytical philosophy of medical science. Its glowing periods were delivered with a feeling which held the closest attention of all who heard it. But for the pressure of space we would publish all of this eloquent address, which was enthusiastically applauded in many places, and left an impression that will not soon fade. We cannot omit the conclusion of the address, which was as follows:

Since we last met together, less than a year ago, hundreds of our profession have fallen victims to the pestilence that walked in darkness and wasted at noon day in so many of the cities of the south. Some of those who thus fell in their efforts to save their fellow beings from swift death, were in the meridian of their powers and of professional success. Others were in the fair morning, with the promise of long years and the hope of high honors. Can we believe that these heroic men live only in the memory of their friends? From all the martyr-memories of noble men and woman, in every age, who counted not their lives dear unto them when principle was at stake, or in sublime self-abnegation sacrificed their lives for kindred, for country, for humanity, there comes a solemn protest against denial of life beyond the grave.

Accepting gratefully all the facts of science, let us beware of rejecting everything that may not be capable of mathematical demonstration, and compelling our assent to absolute necessity. There may be truths more important, but less open; whisperings of hope that are sure promise of fruition. The material veil of the sun shall when its polished lips shaken and applied to your attentive ear:

"And it remembers its august abodes.
And murmurs as the ocean murmured there."

So we may hear the deep but distant murmur of the immortal sea as if beats against the shores of time, ready to bear upon its mighty bosom the children of men from life to life, and the law of continuity be found as true of the spiritual as it is of the material world.

Happy for us, though unlike the Thrainmo, we hold no festivities over the dead, if with something of the glad dream of hope, if not in the glory of the morning, can adopt the familiar words of our great American poet:

"There is no death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysium
Whose portal we call death."

Dr. Brodie, of Detroit, moved that the convention return its thanks to Dr. Parvin for his able address, and that a copy of it be requested for publication. The association rose in answer to this request amid loud applause.

On motion of Dr. Logan, the ex-presidents of the association were invited to seats on the stage. In response, Dr. Davis, of Chicago, Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, Dr. Richardson, of New Orleans, and Dr. Toner, of Washington, came forward and took seats on the stage. Dr. Fuller, of Maine, presided during this stage of proceedings.

Some papers on various medical problems and experiments were offered and referred to appropriate sections.

Dr. E. Sequin, of New York, presented the report of the committee on the metric system. The report briefly sketched the success of the system and offered in conclusion a resolution declaring that the association adopt the metric system, and that in future all correspondents adopt it, and that druggists and physicians endorse and promote its popular use. The full report will be found on the third page of this issue. The adoption of the report and resolutions was moved.

Some discussion was had as to whether the resolutions should be adopted at once or delayed until some absent members should come in. The motion to postpone the consideration of the report was carried.

An amendment to the constitution providing for the consolidation of the sections on medical jurisprudence, chemistry and psychology and the department of state medicine and public hygiene was adopted. The section was placed as number four.

Several inquiries as to eligibility of members to seats in the association were referred to the judiciary council.

Dr. Keller offered an amendment that the committee on nominations be restricted to present members.

Dr. Davis rose to a point of order that the amendments were not in order the first day. The point was ruled well taken and the convention adjourned to nine and a half o'clock to-day.

Afternoon Meetings.

In the afternoon the various sections of the American medical association met in different halls to discuss questions of particular importance to each of the six branches of the science, as it is divided in the economy of the association. The following are synoptical reports of the proceedings of each of the five sections. The fourth and fifth were combined, so there were five instead of six sections:

SECTION NO. 1.

Practice of medicine, materia medica and physiology, Dr. Thomas F. Rochester, Buffalo, New York, chairman; Dr. W. C. Glasgow, St. Louis, Missouri, secretary.

The section was called to order by the chairman.

The business in order was the reading of a paper whose author was absent; therefore this paper was postponed.

Dr. Davis, of Chicago, read a paper on clinical and meteorological records. The doctor showed a thorough knowledge of his subject. His paper was referred to committee on publication.

Dr. J. P. Logan, of Atlanta, presented a paper for Dr. Denison, of Denver, Colorado. Subject, experience of consumptives in Colorado, and some cardio-pulmonary cases of elevation above the sea, with conclusions.

After the reading of the paper was commenced, it was on motion of Dr. Davis, of Chicago, postponed until 3 o'clock p. m. Wednesday.

Section adjourned to meet in opera-house at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

There was quite a small attendance at this section yesterday afternoon.

The hall will be crowded this afternoon, as there are some important papers that will be presented.

SECTION NO. 2.

Section 2d. Obstetrics and diseases of women and children—Dr. E. S. Lewis, of New Orleans, Louisiana, chairman. Owing to the resignation of Dr. Chadwick, the former secretary, this position was left vacant. Dr. Marcy, of Massachusetts, nominated Dr. Robert Battey, of Georgia, and he was unanimously elected. Reading of papers was next in order. Dr. Robert Battey read a paper on tulo-ovaiian pregnancy—(case); operation, 5th month—death. Electrolysis of Fibroids, by Dr. E. Cutter, of Massachusetts—Dysmenorrhœa, by Dr. W. H. Byford, of Illinois.

The reading of these two papers was deferred until to-day—the 7th. The regular business being concluded the presentation of voluntary reports was in order. Dr. Dunster, of Michigan, spoke of the operation of perineoraphy, and his views were very favorably received. The gentlemen engaging in this discussion were, Dr. M. A. Pallen, of New York; Dr. King, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Albert Smith, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Greenfield Dowell, of Texas; Dr. Taliaferro, of Georgia; Dr. Beverly Cole, of California, and Dr. Theophilus Parvin, of Indiana.

Dr. Pallen of New York, presented a number of pessaries for the treatment of uterine displacements.

Dr. Henry F. Campbell, of Georgia, presented a modified stem pessary for the treatment of uterine flexions. Dr. Taliaferro participated in the discussion of the stem pessary. Dr. Love wished to participate, but owing to the lateness of the hour proposed to postpone any further discussion until to-day.

Section adjourned until to-day at three o'clock.

SECTION NO. 3.

Surgery and Anatomy—Dr. Moses Gunn, of Chicago, Ills., chairman; Dr. J. R. Weist, of Richmond, Indiana, secretary.

The chair appointed the following subcommittee: Dr. Briggs, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Dawson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, of Georgia.

Reading of papers was next in order.

Dr. A. C. Post, of New York, read a paper on deformities of face and hands occasioned by cicatrical contraction following a burn, with reports of cases successfully treated. The paper was very favorably received and showed the great advancement made in surgery. The following gentlemen participated in discussing the paper. Dr. Quinby, of Jersey City, New Jersey; Briggs, of Nashville, Tennessee; Dawson, of Cincinnati, Ohio. A paper was read by Dr. H. O. Marcy, of Massachusetts, on as, fraction of knee-joint, with cases. The paper received great attention. The following gentlemen discussed it:

Dr. Boyd, of Quincy, Illinois; Dr. A. C. Post, of New York; Dr. S. D. Gross, of Philadelphia. Dr. E. B. Turnipseed, of South Carolina, read the following papers: New surgical needle, curved and spring clamp at point; new apparatus for treating fracture of the clavicle, with cases; new method of reducing dislocation of elbow-joint, with cases. They were discussed by Dr. Dodge, of Indiana; Dr. Hughes, of Iowa; Dr Gross, of Philadelphia; Dr. L. A. Sayre, of New York; Dr. Dawson, of Ohio; Dr. A. C. Post, of New York; Drs. Glenn and Briggs, of Nashville, Tenn.

All the papers having been read it was in order for voluntary communications. Dr. C. V. Matham, Lawrence, Kansas, read a paper on a report of a case of chronic dislocation of hip-joint. Dr. Dawson, of Ohio, showed some specimens of stones.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock.

SECTIONS 4 AND 5.

The fourth section of the association consists of two of the former sections, namely: that on medical jurisprudence, chemistry and psychology and that on state medicine and hygiene. These two departments were consolidated at the morning session of the association and the fusion was called section four.

The new section met at 3 o'clock in the room of the president of the senate. Section called to order by Dr. J. T. Reeve, of Wisoonsin, the secretary, who announced that owing to the temporary illness of Dr. John S. Billings he could not be present. It was therefore necessary to appoint a chairman for the session of the section for the afternoon.

On motion of Dr. E. L. Griffin, Dr. J. L. Cabell was unanimously elected chairman.

Dr. A. N. Bell announced that by the vote taken in the American medical association in the morning the two sections above named had been consolidated. He also announced the death of Dr. Wm. N. Hampton, the former chairman of the section on medical jurisprudence.

Dr. Grissom, of North Carolina, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory and virtues of the deceased doctor who had died a sacrifice to the yellow fever, in which he had nobly labored for his fellow men.

The chairman appointed as a committee to prepare proper resolutions on the death of this esteemed physician, Dr. Grissom, of North Carolina, and Dr. Toner, of Washington City.

The first paper presented to the section was by Dr. H. A. Johnson, of Illinois. It was on the subject of the regulation of medical practice by state boards, as exemplified in Illinois. The paper was a full exposition of the thorough reform effected under the provisions of the new law. The thorough acquaintance of Dr. Johnson with the practical workings of this system made his paper of great value as a medical document. The paper was received with the thanks of the section.

Several of the members of the section asked questions as to how the present law in Illinois worked.

Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, spoke fully of the success of the present system of regulation in Illinois, and the good it had accomplished to the people generally as well as to the profession in elevating its grade.

Dr. Guion, of the United States army, believed in the thorough regulation of the practice by the state in such a manner as to prevent quacks from imposing on the public simply because they could show a diploma.

The discussion on the question was protracted, and numerous inquiries were made. But for the brief space we are compelled to allow each section a most interesting report of the proceedings of this department could be given.

Dr. S. E. Chaille, of New Orleans, read an elaborate paper on state medicine and state medical societies which held close attention and created an impression by its logical analysis of the question suggested. The paper was a masterly plea for state medicine and its systematization as the only means by which government could perform its high duties to its people.

Dr. Bell moved that a vote of thanks be returned to the author of the paper. He spoke in very high commendation of it and moved its reference to the general session.

The next paper was a very scientific thesis on psycho-physiological hand, by Dr. E. Sequin, of New York. It was exceedingly interesting and was closely attended by the joint section. The theory of the paper was that in cases of idiots all education and intellect must begin by education of the senses. He gave a most interesting case of education of an idiot by a Miss Meade in New York.

The section adjourned to this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it will meet in Concordia hall.

THE SIXTH SECTION.

The ophthalmology section met in the finance chamber of the senate, at 3 p. m., Dr. H. Knapp, of New York, presiding. In the absence of the secretary, Dr. Sweet, of Cleveland, Dr. Calhoun, of Atlanta, was elected secretary pro. tem. First in the order of business was the election of Dr. E. Williams, of Cincinnati, as honorary president, and Dr. B. A. Pope, of New York, vice-president.

The first paper was read by Dr. Williams; subject, "ivory bony tumor of the socket of the eye."

Dr. Woorhees, of Memphis, then read an interesting paper "on a case of great impairment of sight, produced by poisonous effects of excessive doses of quinine."

The third and fourth papers by Dr. Knapp consisted of microscopic demonstrations and remarks on a large tumor (sarcoma) of the acoustic nerve from the practice of Dr. Stevens, of Albany, New York; and, secondly, of a degeneration of the iris and ceiiary body probably of a tuberculous and syphilitic nature.

The meeting was closed by an extensive discussion on the symptoms, the course and the treatment of syphilitic diseases of the cornia. Adjourned to three o'clock to-day.

Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

The important work that is contemplated by this organization must necessarily result in very great good to the inhabitants of the entire Mississippi valley, but especially to those of the lower Mississippi valley. A similar organization of states lying along the southeastern coast would do much to quiet public apprehension that is likely to increase as the season advances. The council met in the commodious quarters assigned to the president at the "Kimball house" at 8 o'clock p. m., Dr. J. D. Plunket, president in the chair. He called the meeting to order and explained in a clear manner the general doiugs of the council at Memphis, Tennessee, at its meeting upon the 30th of April and May 1st and 2nd instant. The credentials of Dr. George Horman as the representative of the St. Louis, Missouri, health department were presented and admitted. The Evansville board of health and Milwaukee board of health were also admitted to membership. In the absence of the report of the committee (of which Dr. Samuel Chopin, of New Orleans, is chairman,) upon the disinfection of steamboats, barges and railroad cars, coming from infected points, an informal discussion was entered into by Drs. John H. Rauch, C. B. White, George Horman, R. C. Kerzie, W. B. Mitchell, John S. Billings, J. D. Plunket, and several others.

Dr. C. B. White moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the national board of health to formulate propositions for discussion. They reported the following:

MEMORANDUM

of points for discussion in the convention of sanitary and sanitive officials called by the national board of health.

I. River transportation—means of securing its good sanitary condition. (a) River steamers. How to secure their freedom from infection at New Orleans. How to deal with them at various points on the Mississippi and its tributaries. (b) Barges and tow-boats—some queries as for steamers. Can an infected barge be satisfactorily disinfected? and if so, how?

II Railroads—(a) Sanitary condition of depots and stations. (c) Quarantine stations on railroads, their position and organization; specify for passenger trains, sleeping cars, car construction, freight trains, construction trains. (c) Mails. (4) Expressage.

III. System of notification of occurrence of first cases of a dangerous disease, especially yellow fever. When is it proper to say that yellow fever is epidemic in a town?

IV. Miscellaneous—Has any infection ever been traced to sugar? coffee?

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

The Mississippi valley sanitary council convened at the Kimball house at 9 o'clock last night. The following members were present: Dr. J. D. Plunket, president state board of health, Tennessee; Dr. Pinckney Thompson, president state board of health, Kentucky; Dr. John H. Rauch, member state board of health, Illinois; Dr. H. G. Jones, secretary board of health, Evansville, Indiana; Dr. R. C. Kedzir, president state board of health, Michigan; Dr. Greensville Dowell, Galveston board of health, Texas. Many of the members of the national board of health and members of the medical profession were present. The council took up the discussion that had occupied the attention of the national board of health in the morning—that of inland quarantine. The following propositions were adopted in their respective order after considerable debate:

Proposition I: Every captain shall keep in a book a permanent record of the sanitary history of the steamboat from the first of April to the first of December inclusive. Such captain before leaving a seaport city or town shall obtain a certificate from a medical inspector entered upon his record, certifying that he has personally examined the steamboat, and that all the rules and regulations relating to the cleansing and disinfection adopted by this council, while at the docks and wharfs of a city or town, have been complied with. Said certificate shall also state that the cargo of freight of whatever description is in good sanitary condition, and may be safely transported to its point of destination.

Debate by Drs. Jones, Dowell, Thompson and Dunning, of Little Rock, Ark. Adopted.

Proposition II: The captain shall daily enter upon this record all facts relating to the health of the passengers and crew, and the amount and kind of sanitary cleansing during the passage.

The following amendment to this proposition was adopted: That the captain or commanding officer be compelled to verify by affidavit at the time of inspection, the correctness of the daily record.

The motion to amend was carried, and the proposition, as amended, was adopted.

Proposition III: The re-inspection of said boat shall be required only at the point of destination, except as hereafter provided, when the medical inspector shall examine, before the discharges her cargo, the sanitary record of the boat and the boat itself. If such record has been neglected and the boat is in a bad sanitary condition, the medical inspector shall require proper sanitary cleansing before the cargo is discharged or a new cargo is put on board. On the return passage the same rules apply. Adopted.

Proposition IV: All boats navigating the Mississippi shall undergo inspection in the same manner at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memship, Cairo and the point of destination, if shipping.

Proposit on V: Whenever yellow fever or cholera prevails at any of the gulf ports, the medical inspector shall certify on the record the precautions that have been taken, and the danger to be apprehended from cargo, passengers and crew. The inspection must be made at least one mile from the town, at a point suitable for the care of the sick, detention of the well, and the disinfection and cleansing of cargo and boat.

Aproved.

It was moved that the above rules and regulations apply to tugs, tows and barges. Carried.

Propositions on railroad quarantine were referred to a committee to report at 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

Adjourned.

THE VICKSBURG CONVENTION.

Important Meeting Between Whites and Blacks.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VICKSBURG, MISS., May 6.—The Mississippi valley labor convention was opened this afternoon at the southern concert garden, the opera-house which was intended to hold the convention being too small. There were fully 400 delegates present. Every county and parish on the Mississippi river between Helena, Ark., and New Orleans are represented.

The convention was called to order by E. D. Farrar, chairman of the committee of arrangements. General W. R. Miles, of Holmes county, Miss., was made temporary chairman. In a brief speech he stated the object of the convention, which was for a better understanding between capitalists and owners and laborers of the south. It was the old question which had disturbed the world ever since industry had been organized—capital and labor. Addressing the colored portion of the convention, the speaker said: "God and nature has made the colored man a tropical plant. The south was his home according to divine dispensation, but if any desired to emigrate to Kansas, or elsewhere, no human power could prevent them. "They have the same right to go that I have." Turning to the whites, General Miles said: "You are owners of the soil, and should be honest in your transactions with colored men."

On motion, a committee of twenty was appointed on permanent organization.

Pending the absence of the committee, ex-Governor Henry Foote, being called to address the convention, reported as follows: He had come at the earnest request of the cotton exchange of New Orleans to lend what power and influence he possessed towards harmonizing conflicting interests of the great Mississippi valley. He urged all, both white and colored, to shut their eyes to the past and band in hand work together for the future prosperity of their native land. The following report of the committee on permanent organization was adopted: President, General W. R. Miles, of Holmes county, Mississippi; vice-presidents, T. F. Cassell, Memphis, Tenn.; James Hill, Jackson, Miss.; H. B. Robinson, Helena, Ark., and David Young, Concordia, La.; (all the vice-presidents are colored); secretary, A. W. Crandall, Madison parish, La. After appointing a committee on credentials the convention took a recess for an hour. On reassembling the committee on credentials reported that every capitalist, merchant and farmer who had come in respone to the call should be entitled to a voice in the proceedings of the convention; also all those who had credentials from the county and parish conventions. Before the vote was taken on the report of the committee, Rev. Charles Thompson, colored chairman of the state emigration society of Louisiana, addressed the convention. His remarks were directed particularly to the colored men. He said he hoped that the colored men present would refrain from voting on any resolutions or reports introduced. They were here to listen to the proposals of those who constitute the capitalists, merchants and owners of land. Let them come forward with their guarantees; if satisfactory, indorse them; if otherwise, let them state their objections. This speaker was followed by H. B. Robinson, colored, a large farmer of Phillips county, Ark., in the same strain, which was generally heeded to. When the vote was taken on the report only whites voted.

A committee of thirteen on resolutions was appointed by the chair to which all resolutions introduced were referred without debate.

The convention then adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Among the resolutions referred was the following:

That this convention being called bas assembled to take into consideration the material interests of the people, irrespective of party or color; no resolution of a political character shall be entertained by the chair, and debate on all such questions shall be considered out of order.

The spirit of the convention toward the close was most harmonious and great benefits are expected to result therefrom. There seems to be a general feeling among both colored and white delegates to make concessions. The report of the committee on resolutions, will, it is thought, be in favor of the reduction in the rent of land and less exorbitant prices for the necessaries of life, and a more general recognition of rights. The colored men's general sentiment among the delegates, favors such a resolution.

After passing resolutions pledging protection, politically and pecuniarily, to the colored race, the convention adjourned sine die.

A Successful Operation.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Hon. J. Randolph Tucker was successfully operated upon today for cataract in the right eye, and in the absence of inflamation it is confidently expected sight will be almost entirely restored.

A Winnipeg Strike.

OTTAWA, May 6.—A strike and riot is reported to be in progress on the Pacific railway at Winnipeg. Volunteers have been called out and ordered to proceed to the scene.

ON THE OUTER EDGE.

WHERE THE JURY SEEMS TO BE.

The Conclusion of the Argument in the Cox Case—The Charge of Judge Hillyer—And Now the People Wait Patiently for the Signal from the Twelve Peers.

Yesterday was the seventh and last day of the trial of Edward Cox, charged with murder. It was by far the most interesting day yet passed in the trial, and from the time the judge's gavel sounded in the morning until it gave its last sound before midnight the court room presented scenes for those who can write of or paint the unlovable details of trials in all their nakedness and pathos.

The court-room was filled to overflowing with the largest audience perhaps, ever gathered within the walls of a Georgia court house. It was an absorbed audience made up of the elite and intelligence of the city and state, of men and women of such character as to render the gathering notable. All day they sat there in the crowded court to hear the last words in argument, to hear the solemn instructions of the court and the delivery of the case into the hands of the jury.

Nearly one hundred ladies were in the room yesterday, and were as deeply interested in all the proceedings as they could possibly be. Distinguished citizens and strangers occupied seats all through the crowd, and even the privilege of standing room was begged, even when no more could enter the room.

GENERAL GARTRELL

made the concluding argument in behalf of the prisoner. He began shortly after eight o'clock and for four hours and a half he dwelt upon the law and the facts of the case, with that strength of presentation and eloquence of comment that characterized the efforts of this great criminal advocate. He lost no advantage that belonged to his side of the debate, and made the most of the slightest circumstances that would help him to build up and assist the theory of self-defense. General Gartrell refused distinctly to be placed in the attitude of appealing to the sympathies of the jury. He would not do that because he did not demand it, in his view, but he did demand justice. His client had been the wronged party, and he had taken life only to save his own. The deceased was the unfortunate victim of his own mad passions, and however sad his fate, he was himself the architect who designed it. General Gartrell made the great effort of his life. In all his professional career to this point, and in all that is to follow, he has never made and will never again make so close, logical, eloquent and convincing an appeal for the vindication of a client charged with the high crime of murder.

EX-JUDGE JOHN L. HOPKINS

began, immediately after dinner, the concluding argument for the state. He began, continued nearly three hours, and finished in that cool, measured and fascinating manner which is peculiar to him and becoming to him alone. With his unapproachable power of clear, synthetical statement, his masterly grouping of the facts in the case and his incisive style of comment, he held the court, the jury and the vast audience charmed and absorbed in the course of his argument. No speech adorned with all the giddy tropes of rhetoric and adornments of descriptive language, hot with the epithets of passionate denunciation or melting in its tones of pathos and appeal, could have proven half so effectual in a case like this. It was the very charm of the effort that its argument was all interwoven and concealed by the cons

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 7, 1879.

Is Nephew Pelton safe out of the country?

Every day that the project of building the Georgia Western railroad is allowed to languish, Atlanta and her citizens are absolutely throwing money away.

By the time English reciprocity gets through with this country, our people will begin to understand what protection really is.

By a stupid and unaccountable typographical error yesterday, the name of "Chandler" was substituted for that of Governor Garcelon, of Maine, in a paragraph relating to the democratic prospects. It is not likely that we shall ever again be called upon to correct such a mortifying and inexcusable blunder.

The organs will, of course, characterize the action of the democrats in revising the sixth section of the army bill as a back-down; but they will yet have an opportunity to discover that the pith of the whole matter is whether federal troops shall be allowed to overawe voters at the ballot-box. Whatever the result, there will be no democratic back-down in regard to the monstrous proposition which the stalwarts and Mr. Hayes maintain. The democrats may allow the appropriation bills to pass for the purpose of placing the republicans on record in favor of thus stifling a free ballot, but the whole matter will go to the people. It will yet be shown that the democratic position is invincible.

Judge John L. Harris.

Our special dispatch from Brunswick, announcing the death of the Hon. John L. Harris, judge of the superior court, will bring grief to hundreds who knew and loved this distinguished Georgian. The death of Judge Harris was comparatively sudden—at any rate, the public had not been notified of his illness. We have not the data at hand at this writing upon which to base an adequate sketch of the judge, but he was one of the most prominent and popular of our public men. A profound student of the law in all its branches, gifted with eager literary instincts and possessed of extraordinary intellectual powers, he was at once an ornament to the bench, the peer of any member of the bar, and the delight of the social circle of which he was the centre and the attraction. No purer man ever lived. While he was not lacking in that finer ambition which induces men to accept extra duties and responsibilities imposed upon them by their fellow-citizens, he never sought office through the methods that politicians have made respectable. It was his ambition to win the applause of his friends and the confidence of the public by a life made beautiful by the purest aspirations, the loftiest purposes and an integrity absolutely unassailable. One of Judge Harris's chief social attractions, apart from the personal magnetism of the man, was his humor, which was of that rare quality which people, for want of a better word, call inimitable. It was irresistible. But it is useless to attempt here a summary of Judge Harris's qualities either as a jurist or a man. Hundreds of pens will be ready to pay a tribute to his memory. We can do no more to-day than merely chronicle the fact that he is dead.

The Vicksburg Convention.

If our information to the effect that not more than four thousand negroes have joined the exodus from Louisiana and Mississippi is correct, the convention which assembled in Vicksburg yesterday is not likely to accomplish any great good. The colored people who are thoughtful and intelligent enough to attend this convention in the hope of benefitting themselves and their race are precisely those who could not be induced to engage in the Kansas movement. Without exception they are industrious, thrifty and moderately successful, and in some instances they stand in the attitude of employers. Such colored men as these, strange to say, have no influence upon the idle and vicious classes who are ready to engage in anything except work, and to go anywhere where there is a promise of government aid and free rations. Taking those in Georgia as fair examples, it is safe to say that the most successful colored men are altogether conservative in their politics and conciliatory in their views. Moreover, our observation is that they are regarded with envy, distrust and dislike by those of their race who have been too shiftless or too unfortunate to save anything.

We are not disposed, therefore, to take a very hopeful view of the results to be accomplished by the Vicksburg convention, so far as the exodus is concerned. If it can cure the incredulity, the restlessness and the shiftlessness of certain classes of the negro population, it will accomplish more than any other assemblage has ever done; but as it is manifestly absurd to expect the convention to accomplish anything of the sort, periodical movements of the colored race will continue whenever circumstances and the interests of republican swindlers and speculators combine to influence the idle and discontented negroes. To all intents and purposes the interests, both material and political, of the white and colored people who have assembled in convention in Vicksburg are identical, though it may be too early in the season for the negroes to discover it. But in any event, and whatever their conclusions, they will not find a remedy to cure the exodus fever until, as in Georgia, it has run its course. An agent of the republican speculators, with a package of colored lithographs, representing negro life in Kansas—herds of buffalo disporting themselves near a comfortable farm-house, before which stands a handsome negro man with a buck slung carelessly across his shoulders—is of more importance and has more influence with the unthrift classes than all the conventions that could be called together in a dozen years. It is our opinion, with the experience of Georgia before us, that the people of Louisiana and Mississippi in attempting to stay this tide of emigration are working directly in the face of their own interests. The exodus will be its own remedy and cure, and its ultimate results will all be beneficient.

The Quarantine Question.

The story of Galveston, and a statement made by Dr. Vanderpoel during the opening session of the national board of health in this city, ought to be sufficient to establish in the mind of every impartial man the real value of quarantine. Galveston through a well-conducted quarantine has kept not only her own limits but those of nearly all Texas free of yellow fever for a period of eleven years. And yet Galveston is only two day's sail from Vera Cruz, which ranks second only to Havana as a fever port. Her commerce is by no means insignificant; her situation and climate invite the fever. But she is secure against it; and, we need scarcely add, that her people implicitly believe in her kind of preventive medicine. Dr. Vanderpoel's official testimony is equally emphatic. There is not, he says, a space of three days in the summer when there is not yellow fever in the port of New York; and yet that great city is secure because of her thorough quarantine.

New York and Galveston are satisfied that the way to keep off an exotic disease is to keep it off. But of what avail to the country at large is a well-conducted quarantine, for example, at Galveston, and another at New York? There are scores of ports between, and if one of them fails to do its full duty in this respect, the country is in danger of a devastating epidemic. No one is sanguine enough to believe that all the coast states, and all the ports in those states will, acting independently, give us protection against a disease that is ever present in the nearest cities to the south of us. Any such dependence as that would simply be folly. Take Georgia for example. Our state board of health is ready for action, but the legislature refuses to give it either plenary power or any funds whatever. Our coast line is therefore defended against incoming disease only by local authorities acting as seems to each one best. And even if Georgia were alert, will Florida and Alabama on the gulf and South Carolina on the broad open sea do their part? Are we not, at the beginning of another hot season, practically defenceless, in a word, against a disease that was raging violently not long ago at St. Thomas, and that was yesterday reported at Port-au-Prince? These infected ports are not very far away.

What sense, then, when we are neglecting our duty both to ourselves and to our sister states, when our sister states are doing likewise, and when the whole south is the chief sufferer from visitations of yellow fever—what sense, we repeat, is there in opposition to a reasonable quarantine under federal authority? The police regulations of ports should of course be matter of state law, but the detention of vessels at quarantine should be relegated, with all other questions strictly relating to foreign commerce, to the general government. The other course will leave the southern coast open at various points to any master who desires to avoid the detention imposed at vigilant ports for the general good, thus leaving the southern states subject at any time to visitations equal under favoring circumstances to the one that ruined towns and almost states last year. This simply gives the south, if not the whole country, over as the summer comes on, to uncertainty, which is only less demoralizing than the presence of an epidemic itself.

The Chicago Tribune, in pursuance of a desire to benefit the colored race, should organize a land agency, a fertilizer factory, a dry-goods bazar and a grocery store; for it is useless to merely give a negro land unless he is also provided with the wherewithal to live.

Where is Mr. Marble? Have we lost our democratic Tom Thumb?

The republicans call it "the democratic back-lown." Very well. By the time they see the hump ironed out of Hayes's spine, they will begin to perceive that there is another back-down somewhere in the perspective of the painting.

We have reason to believe that there is too much democracy in The Constitution to suit the fastidious editor of the New York World. Ours is not seasoned.

"The question re-curs," as the old sheep said to the lamb.

The national emigration aid society was organized to aid Bill Chandler and the other orphans connected with the concern. The unfortunate negroes who are now sufferine it. Kansas as the result of their confidenge in such scheming wretches will never get any aid from the "national emigration aid society;" that they may depend on.

Our new minister to Germany is reading up on beer and training his whiskers preparatory to occupying the high station to which his Gift as a Grant man have elevated him.

The republican motto seems to be that eternal virulence is the price of liberty.

Our stalwart contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, is of the opinion that The Constitution is waving the bloody shirt when it denounces an authenticated case of bulldozing in Mississippi. By no means. We are merely giving forcible expression to the real sentiment of the southern people in regard to this business. There is not a southern man of any influence or standing who does not view with unmixed horror and contempt a condition of affairs that makes the negro the victim of cowardly white assassins, and when we get hold of an authenticated case, it gives us pleasure not only to air our own feelings, but the feelings of the southern people.

Pat Donan is in the line of conciliation. This being the case, the Okolona secessionists may as well hurry back into the union at once.

The republican speculators are not pushing their business with much liveliness. A few more chromos judiciously distributed would probably create another rush from Mississippi and Louisiana.

If you want physic, now is your opportunity.

When the cipher barrel gave out, the amiable paragrapher of the New York Tribune plunged into the sea of general politics, and has been widely splashing about ever since, blinding his friends and amusing the boys who know how to tread water. If Mr. Reid can get to Scroffulet, he ought to lend him a helping hand. As a maker of sour-beich ballads Scroffulet is really a success.

McLin is still awaiting his reward.

We hear nothing of Woolley these days. Is his health still affected?

It is said that during the eruption of the most masterly effort of his life, Conkling broke his eccentric, lost his water-gauge and tore the packing from one of his cylinders. In this condition, his attitude toward his country and society in general was such as to absolutely forbid his attendance upon Miss Bessie's wedding. To be brief, Lord Roscow is now one of our most afflicted statesmen as far as his machinery is concerned.

Suppose that everything the organs say about bulldozing in the south is true, is it any worse than to toll the negroes off where they will starve to death, as the republican speculators have been doing? We place the two crimes side by side and ask judgment.

A handful of sand in the left ear of the republican mule will do the business.

They do sometimes have murders in New England; but they are so quiet, you know. There is no shooting nor any kind of racket, and the public peace is never disturbed. There is no brawl nor riot. Everything is just as neat, genteel and refined as you please.

The people—"Give us a dog tax." The legislature—"We wool not do it." The people—"Then go to the happy land of canine."

New England piety and culture have become so badly mixed in Pocassett, Mass., that some of the less refined citizens have considered it necessary to arrest an entire community of virtuous people. It will become necessary after awhile to call out the troops to protect the lives of the little children of New England. We heartily sympathize with our distinguished fellow-citizen of Columbia, Mr. Billy Evarts.

Okolona stock appears to have taken quite a dip.

It gives us pleasure to know that our esteemed contemporary, the Baltimore Gazette, and ourselves are at one with respect to the power and influence of the epistles penned from time to time from the neighborhood of Grant's boot-jack by the florid commissioner of the New York Herald, Mr. John Russell Young. We agree with our respected contemporary that the most charming portion of Mr. Young's valued correspondence is his delicate allusions to the humor of the amiable Mr. Borie, who is the pride of Philadelphia.

Corporal Kernan is a disunion jack.

If Mr. A. Belmont will address himself to his banking business, the democratic party will endeavor to get along comfortably without him.

The moon is making strenuous endeavors to keep up with the Hon. Zachary Chandler. She was full again Monday night.

George Alfred Townsend interviewed John Sherman the other day, and that cunning rascal gave his views of the political situation in a few words. Said he: "I wish "I had time to talk an hour with you." Could anything be more expressive?

No prominent Ohio politician should venture out without his eye-glasses at this season.

An organ pleasantly remarks: "This is "the seed-time of republicanism." Undoubtedly. The entire crop will be ripe and ready to thrash out next year.

SUNSET IN THE CITY.

Two strangers from the country who had apparently come into the city for the purpose of witnessing the firemen's display, were going out Whitehall street Monday evening. Both were tall and angular, and both appeared to be carrying a schooner too much of beer. They paused in front of a policeman.

"Mister," said the oldest of the two, "is you sced anything of a cart gwine 'long by here—a cart with a little gray muel a pullin' of it?"

The officer was about to disclaim any knowledge of such a vehicle, when the evening gun at the barracks went off with a bang.

"What'n the dingnation's that?" asked one, while both looked around to see if anything had been torn up.

"Sunset," said the officer laconically.

"Sunset!" they exclaimed.

"Yes."

"Well, dad-blame me!" exclaimed one, "of she was to go off that way at home wouldn't the old woman an' the gals git up sail?"

The other made no reply, but finally, after some reflection, drew a breath of relief and remarked:

"Well, if she didn't break her egg that time I'll be durn."

IN GENERAL.

—General Taylor's "Destruction and Reconstruction" has met with a large sale.

—Mr. T. B. Aldrich is forty-two years old, A. C. Swinburne is forty-one, E. C. Stedman is forty-five, C. D. Warren is forty-seven, and W. D. Howells is forty-one.

—General Caleb Cushing's estate, which was roughly estimated at three-quarters of a million at his death, will not exceed $100,000 in value.

—Whitelaw Reid, in one of his recent poems, sang: "We've got 'em, we've got 'em." We knew he would get 'em if he didn't let that Tribune basement beer alone.—Chicago Times.

—Two years ago Boston had only four legitimate theaters, and of these the Globe was closed. Now six are open, and a seventh is talked of. In Philadelphia, within the same time, the number has been increased from three to six.

—The locomotives on one of the principal railways are provided with small clocks placed in front at the bottom of the smokestack. They are not affected by the vibration, and they tell the station-masters the exact time of the arrival of trains.

—An Illinois man sleeps every night on a spot of ground left bare for the purpose in his house, and has an attendant shovel clean earth over him to take the place of bed-clothes. He believes that in this way he guards against disease.

—A man lately murdered a woman in London whom he did not know, and for no reason that he could give, except that he was tired of life. He started out with the avowed purpose of killing somebody, and he seems not to have cared who his victim might be.

—Alexander Stephens—well, what we were going to say about him is that when his shirt is hung out to dry it looks like one leg of a drawers with a bosom into it. And if we had knew we were going to get so much grammar into that paragraph we never would have written it.—Hawkeye.

—We don't feel certain as to which letter of the alphabet is the fastest, but we have seen a decanter. We would add that any paragrapher who ventures to annex to the above statement a remark to the effect that he fears we have seen a decanter oftener than was good for us will make an enemy. You hear us?—Boston Post.

—A poor vine-dresser of Burgundy drew from a lottery a prize of $80,000. Thankfully he gave $10,000 for the building of a church in his native village, and then with his family he went to Paris, where in one year he spent the remainder of his money. He then returned to his village and became sexton of his church.

—The Rev. J. G. Wood, the author of some pleasant and widely-known contributions to natural history, has discovered a new dish which he likes very much. There is literally nothing which he is so fond as a—rat pie. This dish frequently makes its appearance on his table, and all the members of his family enjoy it. Several of his friends, too, are said to like it.

—Some of the country doctors in England are employing bicycles or tricycles instead of horses as a means of locomotion. The bicycles used by them are of iron, the rim of the wheel is covered with rubber, and they can move over tolerably rough roads and quite steep grades, making from eight to ten miles or more in an hour. There are many places in this country where a doctor could advantageously keep this vehicle instead of a horse, especially in view of the hard times and the competition among the disciples of Æsculapius.

—It is a question which the Methodist general conference itself will have to settle next year, whether bishops shall be elected in place of those who have died since 1872, when the last election was held. Since that time, when eight bishops were chosen, Bishops Morris, Janes and Ames have passed away, leaving only ten to do the episcopal work of a large church. The general conference would not probably hold an election for less than three; but as the number of annual conferences is constantly increasing, and one bishop is continually away visiting foreign missions, the conference may decide to increase the number beyond 13.—New York Times.

—The spread of nihilism is partly accounted for by the Saturday Review, on the ground that there is an inborn Wertherism in Russians. The war, it remarks, may have deepened the feeling, for it is the kind of feeling which is easily deepened in troubled times, but its existence is in no way explained by the war. Where this sort of melancholy exists there is a disposition to brood over wrongs, but to be indifferent to remedies. The nihilists have no Russia that they wish to substitute for the Russia that exists. They merely hate those who work the machinery of existing Russia, and are ready to lay down their lives if only they may previously have the satisfaction of killing some one who conducts or represents the system they detest. No political body could be less fit or less inclined than these assassinating nihilists to rear up the fabric of constitutional government. They are not of the people nor for the people. They are not even for themselves. They cannot properly be said to have a cause. If they can but repay on their tyrants some of the misery they undergo or fear, they are satisfied.

The Exodus.

From Fred Douglass's letter.

I am opposed to this exodus, because it is an unmitigated concession to the idea that colored people and white people cannot live together in peace and prosperity unless the whites are a majority and control the legislation and hold the offices of the state. I am opposed to this exodus, because it will pour upon the people of Kansas and other northern states a multitude of deluded, hungry, homeless, naked and destitute people, to be supported by a large measure by alms. I am opposed to this exodus, because it will enable our political adversaries to make successful appeals to popular prejudice (as in the case of the Chinese), on the ground these people, so ignorant and helpless, have been imported for the purpose of making the north solid by outvoting intelligent white northern citizens. I am opposed to this exodus, because "rolling stones gather no moss" and I agree with Emerson that the men who made Rome or any other locality worth going to see stayed there. There is in my judgment, no part of the United States where an industrious and intelligent colored man can serve his race more wisely and efficiently than upon the soil where he was born and reared, and is known. I am opposed to this exodus, because I see in it a tendency to convert colored laboring men into traveling tramps, first going north because they are persecuted, and then returning south because they have been deceived and disappointed in their expectations, which will excite against themselves and against our whole race an increased measure of popular contempt and scorn. I am opposed to this exodus because I believe that the conditions of existence in the southern states are steadily improving, and that the colored man there will ultimately realize the fullest measure of liberty and equality accorded and secured in any section of our common country.

The English View of Parole's Victories.

London Field.

Our American cousins have on the racecourse fairly taken the backbone out of us. But a few days ago and almost to a man we were prepared to bet our bottom dollar on England vs. America on the race-course, but our bottom dollar would have gone; and now we fain acknowledge that we must concede the priority to the horse from over the sea, for it is more than probable that at the present moment Parole is the best horse on the English turf, excepting, perhaps, his staple companion, fellow countryman, the Duke of Magenta. * * * But still they claim the credit, and still remains the sting that in a few years foreigners have won from us the highest honors of our turf in our national sport; and now we must acknowledge the American race-horse—and mind, it is asserted by men of honor and judgment that Parole is not the best horse in his country—to be equal, if not superior, to anything we have on the English turf. Therefore it behooves us to look about and discover why these things should be; if they are but the result of our decidedly, to a great extent, wrong system of breeding; or, whether we must not submit to the principle that like begets like, and that France, Germany and America, breeding from the best strains of English blood, must be expected to take their own part in our big races for the future.

Fencing the Fever Out.

Washington Post.

The bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of infectious or contagious diseases will be taken up in the senate again to-day. We cannot too strongly urge the passage of this measure. The incalculable damage inflicted on the south by the yellow fever last year ought to be a sufficiently forcible reminder of the necessity of doing all that can be done toward fencing out this dreadful destroyer. It will take the south a whole generation to recover from the blight inflicted last summer and autumn. And what affects one section is not unfelt in others. The north suffers when the south is stricken. So intricate are all our relations, social and commercial, that no part of the country can be devastated without harm to the rest. Not only the kindly sympathies of the people, but their reason and their material interests are invoked in this legislation. No amount of excitement on political questions, nor any other influence, should prevent the passage of this yellow fever bill at the earliest practicable date.

No Compromise Now.

Charleston News and Courier.

Upon the second veto arriving, congress can adjourn, or take a recess until the winter, without passing the appropriation bills. This will, of course, cause excitement in political and official circles. It will not do the democratic party a whit more harm, with its opponents than the threat of cutting off the supplies has already done, and it will show the party that its representatives in congress mean what they say, and stand upon the high principles they have declared and asserted. Compromise is an excellent thing in its way; but the time for compromise was before the adjournment of the 45th congress, and before the present congress passed the army bill with the political amendments. The majority in congress came to the conclusion that no compromise was admissible, and that congress must use its control of the purse to prevent the abuse of the sword. From this position they cannot recede without damage to themselves and injury to the party.

Worse than Voudonism.

St. Louis Republican.

It is difficult to conceive of a more abhorent condition of things than seems to prevail among the second Advent religionists of Pocasset, Mass., where the murder of a child by its father in the name of the Lord and with a blasphemous hope of speedy resurrection from the dead, is applauded as a righteous act. Many of these people are said to be well-to-do farmers, presumably intelligent and fair types the average New England community, yet the voudonism of the southern negro is a mild and blameless superstition in comparison with the gross depravity of a community like that of Pocasset.

Break up the Practice.

New Orleans Times.

At the risk of becoming monotonous as well as disagreeable, we take leave to return to the subject of concealed weapons. We may add that we shall continue to return, and return, and return until the miserable and disastrous habit becomes so unpopular that at least the gentlemen of the community will be ashamed to be known as persons who habitually go about the street loaded with knives and pistols and brass knuckles.

Shut the Adventists Up.

Washington Post.

The murder of a child in Massachusetts by its father, under the influence of religious mania, is one of the most horrible events of the age. The apostles of that peculiar creed which results in sacrificing children by their parents, in order that a miracle may be wrought in their restoration to life, should be shut up where they can have an opportunity for quiet meditation.

The People to Decide.

Washington Post.

If the democratic party is to "go down" because of its stand in favor of free elections, let it go. If the people are not in favor of free elections they are not in favor of a republican form of government, and the sooner that is known the better. If they are not in favor of an honest count they are too corrupt for a republic, and the sooner that is known the better.

His Majesty Approves.

New York Star.

Congratulatory telegram to Hayes: "St. Petersburg, May 1—His Imperial majesty approves the veto. Bayonets are the best conservators of order. If the people won't submit, do as I am doing here. "Gourkho."

It Would Have Been.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It would have been too awfully awful had Edith Freeman been murdered in the south. It would have been bar-r-r-barism.

The Two Chandlers' Aid Society.

Boston Herald.

The sectional north went deeper into its pockets on account of Yellow Jack than it promises to do for Black Sambo.

Has a Reverse Effect.

Memphis Avalanche.

The hip-pocket pistol is a good emigration agent —but it's immigration the south wants.

Two of Our Good Qualities.

Griffin Sun.

The Constitution is enterprising and active beyond any other southern daily we know of.

Death of Judge Harris.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Brunswick, Ga., May 6.—John L. Harris, judge of the Brunswick circuit, died last night.

A Fable for the Instruction of Mr. Hayes.

From Uncle Sam.

A wild bull and an ass one day,
By chance met in a narrow way.
Where each against the rock must squeeze,
If they would pass along with ease.

The bull, though of an iron will,
With deferential air stood still,
And said, "Now half the road is thine,
And half the space by right is mine;
So let us choose the friendly plan,
And move along as best we can."

"Not so," the stubborn ass replied,
Who, blinded by his foolish pride,
Mistook the traveler's civil air
For evidence of craven fear.
"The right of way is mine alone,
And you must back, while I move on;
Or else I'll stand here as you see
Till you shall starve or yield to me."

Now, angered at conceit so great,
The bull at once cut short debate,
And bowing low his massive head,
He tossed the braying quadruped
So far upon his afry road,
A spreading oak received the load.

The ass found all his efforts vain
To disengage himself again,
And there he would be hanging still,
A mark for crow or raven bill.
But people came from miles around,
To saw the limbs and pad the ground.
And worked for hours ere they could free
That foolish creature from the tree.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.

15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,

132 feb5 d&m ATLANTA, GA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARSHAL'S PAVEMENT SALES FOR June, 1879.—Will be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in June, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the City Marshal to satisfy tax fi. fas. issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Ga., for pavement put down in front of said property. Levied this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, in Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, on Line street, adjoining the property of Tye and English. Levied on as the property of G. W. Akin, to satisfy a fi. fa. for pavement put down in front of said property for the year 1878.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 50x90 feet, more or less, on Broad street, adjoining Mrs. Wiley and Barnes and Lowe; mayor and council vs. Crane, Boylston & Co.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ¾ of an acre, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Kimbro and Eddleman; mayor and council vs. F. S. Ellis.

Also, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, containing ¾ of an acre, more or less, on McDonough street, adjoining Moore and Lee; mayor and council vs. Jas. Fisher.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing ¾ of an acre, more or less, on (181) Forsyth street, adjoining Stephens and Gleeson; mayor and council vs. V. A. Gaskill, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 60x150 feet, more or less, on Washington street, adjoining Adair and Barry; mayor and council vs. M. H. Holbrook, trustee.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 77, containing 25x100 feet, more or less, No. 71 Peachtree street, adjoining Hammond and Harrison; mayor and council vs. S. W. Harrison.

Also, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, containing 50x150 feet, more or less, No. 93 Washington street, adjoining Holbrook and Barry; mayor and council vs. J. R. Kendrick.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, containing 40x100 feet more or less, Nos 61 and 63, Marietta street, adjoining Hayden and Hunnicutt; mayor and council vs. Mrs. C. O'Connor.

Also city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, No. 200 Decatur and Pratt street, adjoining Archer and Garmony; mayor and council vs. Mrs. L. Plumer.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, containing ½ of an acre, more or less, on Decatur and Pratt streets, adjoining Plumer and Dougherty; mayor and council vs. John S. Garmony.

Also, city lot in ward 5, land lot 77, containing ⅜ of an acre, more or less, on Hunter and Thompson street, adjourning Bennett and Bender; mayor and council vs. G. C. Rogers.

Also, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ⅝ of an acre, more or less, on Houston and Ivy streets, adjoining Wylie and deGraffenreid; mayor and council vs. Miss C. Shaw's estate.

R. O. DOUGLASS,
may7 d1aw1w City Marshal.

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Ligas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

In freight service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satcilla river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent

TO BE ISSUED APRIL 15, 1879,
Vol. IV of Institutes of Common and Statute Law, treating
THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW IN CIVIL CASES,
BY JOHN B. MINOR, LL.D.,
Professor of Com. and Stat. Law in the University of Virginia. For sale by West, Johnson & Co., and Randolph & English, Richmond-Va., by booksellers generally and by the undersigned. Address P. O. University of Va.,
M. McKENNIE, Bookseller and Publisher.
282 apr15 d1m tues thur sat

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.

{Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.} [Signed]

JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

No. 2424.

STATEMENT

OF THE

CONDITION OF THE ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK OF GEORGIA,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 1, 1879.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$151,399 90	Capital Stock [paid in]	$100,000 00
Bonds and Stocks	116,874 41	Individual Deposits	234,953 05
National Park Bank, N. Y.	13,041 31	Undivided Profits	12,074 76
Cash on hand	53,620 88	Cashier's Checks outstanding	252 04
Real Estate	24,650 00	Due other Banks and Bankers	35,926 19
Furniture and Fixtures	1,976 50		
Due from other Banks and Bankers	20,794 65		
Overdrafts	848 29		
	$383,206 04		$383,206 04

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—I, Lodowick J. Hill, Vice-President of the Atlanta Savings Bank of Georgia, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief

LODOWICK J. HILL, Vice-President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of May, 1879.

EDWARD S. McCANDLESS, Notary Public, Fulton county, Georgia.

Attention is respectfully called to the above statement. By virtue of the foregoing authority, we this day commence business as "The Gate City National Bank of Atlanta." The accounts of customers of the Atlanta Savings Bank is transferred to the Gate City National Bank.

L. M. HILL, President.
LODOWICK J. HILL, Vice-President.
EDWARD S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

Atlanta, Ga., May 7th, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROME!

— WILL —

SURRENDER!

— TO THE —

Gate City Guards

— ON —

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1879

THE GATE CITY GUARDS BATTALION, under command of Captain J. F. Burke, will leave Atlanta for Rome, by special invitation of the Rome Light Guards, on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, at 2:45 p. m., on Friday, May 9, 1879, to take part in the Memorial exercises to be held in that city on the day following. This magnificent organization will act as escort to His Excellency, Governor J. H. Colquitt, who will visit Rome for the purpose of laying the Corner Stone of the Confederate Monument and deliver the address on that occasion.

On the evening of arrival the GATE CITY GUARDS will go on the STEAMER "MAGNOLIA," and sail down the Coosa River. An elegant Ball will be held on the Steamer.

On the following morning a grand parade of all the Military and Civic organizations will take place. In the afternoon the Gate City Guards, by request, will give one of their Exhibition Drills. This will be one of the most inspiring features of the day. The beauties of Lom's Tactics, combined with all the grace of motion will bring out enthusiastic applause from the hospitable Romans and add new laurels to the many already enjoyed by this gallant organization.

In order that the many friends of the Company and citizens generally, may participate in the exercises and hear the oration of Governor Colquitt, ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be sold for

Three Dollars

EACH, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS. Tickets will be sold at the Union Passenger Depot.

Train Leaves at 2:45 on Friday, May 9, 1879.

R. W WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
Western and Atlantic Railroad,
112 may6 d4t Atlanta, Ga.

GREATEST

Out-Door Recreation of the Age.

NEW AND IMPROVED

Archery Goods.

(Wright & Thorne's Patent)

THE MOST PERFECT

Bows, Arrows, Targets,

Target Stands, Quivers, Belts, etc.,

of BETTER quality, for less MONEY than ever offered before. Mail orders promptly attended to. Send for Catalogue and Price-list.

TERRELL, DIETZ & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Above goods can also be obtained of Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y.

1 may2 d2m fri sun wed

LITTLE

Speedy Corn Sheller.

IT IS HIGHLY ENDORSED BY GEN. FRANK Cheatham, Gen. Harding, General Bickman, Col. Overton and many others of the largest farmers of Tennessee, and is the most perfectly-made and easily-worked CORN SHELLER ever manufactured. A boy ten years old can shell from ten to twelve bushels an hour. It nubs either end of the ear, and shells Seed Corn perfectly. It is Convenient, Cheap and Durable. It takes off every grain, will shell any size Corn from "pop" corn to the largest ear, and is warranted for five years. No Farmer can afford to be without it. Farmers, Mechanics, Business Men and the public generally are requested to call at

HALL & MORRIS'S AUCTION HOUSE

Corner Marietta and Broad streets, and examine this WONDERFUL LITTLE MACHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for every County in this state and South Carolina.

For particulars call on or address

PURSLEY & DAVISON,
Corner Broad and Marietta streets,
Atlanta, Ga
313 apr17 d&wd 1m sun wed fri &wlm

SPRING MILLINERY.

Second Stock for this Season.

OWING TO THE LARGE BUSINESS DURING this spring I was compelled to order another new and full stock for the summer season, in which I can give still better inducements than before.

My stock of TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS is very large, which will enable me to suit everyone.

Have also renewed my stock of HAIR BRAIDS with decided improvements on the first. Call at once and obtain a first choice.

A. T. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
521 mar31 d2m sun wed fri. 2d page only.

MONEY TO LOAN,

The United States Home and Dower Association,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Incorporated 1871. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Paid Capital, - - - - - 400,000

Receives deposits for accumulations, issues certificates of deposit for annuity and dowry, grants long-term loans on city, town, farm and church property, at from eight to six per cent. per annum.

Office Gulf Department, Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager.

38 may4—dtf wed fri sun&wtf

TOCCOA AND RETURN, $1.CO.

Thursday, May 15, 1879.

EXCURSION TO TOCCOA FALLS.

THE LADIES' PARSONAGE AND AID SOciety of St. Paul's church will have an excursion to Toccoa Falls, May 15, 1879, which will be THE CHEAPEST EVER KNOWN!

Fare for ROUND TRIP—Atlanta to Toccoa, $1.00; Gainesville to Toccoa, 75 cents; all Stations this side of Tocco

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Dalton is not bragging on her oats.

—There is trouble in the Conyers cornet band.

—Annie Logan is now residing at Stone Mountain.

—The editor of the DeKalb County News is taking a less saturnine view of the dog question.

—Mr. M. Sikes has assumed editorial control of the McVille South Georgian.

—Oglethorpe has forty-five schools, with 1,375 pupils, of whom 122 are colored.

—Some of the gay pistoliers of Lexington, both white and colored, have left for parts unknown.

—The confederate monument at Columbus will probably be completed by next Saturday.

—May day seems to have had a bad effect even on the editors, who refused to take a holiday.

—Dogs are to be excluded from Forsyth Place in Savannah. Isn't this taking advantage of dumb animals?

—The recent rise in cotton placed $3,000 in the hands of Hon. James M. Smith, of Oglethorpe county.

—The almanac editors of the papers that discount every holiday have already placed an ominous blue mark against the fourth of July.

—Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, apparently has designs upon Mr. Blount. Is it possible that he will be compelled to defend one of our favorite congressmen?

—Some cruel farmers pretend to believe that the decease of a sheep is good for nothing until after the animal has been slain seven days. Isn't this asking too much of the sheep?

—A colored infant was found on the premises of Mr. Milton Wrye, of Vineville, the other day. The Macon detectives are endeavoring to discover the unnatural mother.

—The editors of the Eatonton Itemizer and the Gainesville Courier are serving up cold wood entirely for each other's benefit. War will most likely close before the intellectual skirmish is over.

—We rather think the Augusta Chronicle has improved itself by lopping off the evening edition. The public now have Randall and Stovall under one tent with the circus, and there is no slouchy business about it.

—Judge Erwin says he will stop the hip-pocket amusement if he has to place offenders in the gang. He says furthermore that if he does put them in the chain-gang for this offense he will refuse to release them upon the payment of a fine.

—Mr. William Leibetter, well known in Atlanta and Savannah, attempted to commit suicide in America the other day by taking morphine. Leibetter says his reason for taking the drug was that he thought it would give him rest. He was saved only after two or three hours' hard work.

—The moon is all right now, but it is fun when it is new to see the Atlanta street lamps patiently waiting until she goes down before they will deign to shed their brilliancy over the scene. While this waiting is going on the moon is giving out about as much light as a clipped nickel nailed to the shady side of a freight car.

—This is the season when farmers should get the cockle-burrs off their roots. Many really valuable dogs, in the enthusiastic confusion of killing a sheep have had their teeth ruined by cockle-burrs in the wool. This is room here for reform, and if the farmers do not look after the matter we feel authorized to say that the legislature will be called upon to take action.

—The editor of the Darien Gazette and the editor of the Ballsbridge Democrat will convene in session shortly after the adjournment of the press convention for the purpose of selecting a comfortable wheelbarrow in which one is to be carried around at the Kimball house by the other after the next senatorial election. Count Johannes R., the well-known pedestrian, will act as referee and bottle-holder.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Question of Inland Quarantine Discussed.

The National board of health was called to order in the senate chamber at 10 o'clock yesterday morning by President Cabell. He announced that, as the discussion upon maratime quarantine had been completed on the day preceding, the subject before the board to-day would be inland quarantine. Of the various topics under this head that were discussed yesterday, was

1. River transportation.

2. How to secure a steamer freedom from infection at New Orleans.

3. How to deal with steamers at ports along the Mississippi and its tributaries.

An express son of opinion from Dr. White, of New Orleans, was called for. Dr. White stated that the only way he saw of preventing the infection of a vessel in the port of New Orleans was to prevent it from coming alongside an infected vessel. The law of Louisiana provides that an infected ship shall be removed from part to the quarantine station; so that ships rarely become infected by contact with infected ships in port. A ship that had been infected should be thoroughly cleaned up, and hold white-washed before she is allowed to go up the Mississippi.

At this point Governor Colquitt arrived, was introduced by President Cabell and sat through the remainder of the session.

Dr. Ricklehart, of Vicksburg, agreed with Dr. White's views, but thought that an infected vessel could be sunk just below the hull for disinfection.

Dr. Chaille, of New Orleans, remarked that if he accepted the general belief that textile fabrics were a source of great danger in transmitting fever, the great question was not what should be done with the hull of a vessel, but after that what measures should be taken that these materials shall not be transported to ports above. He called for speeches on the question.

Dr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, said that the only cases Tennessee had against the fever was to shield a total non-intercourse with infected ports. Ninety-nine-hundredths of the people believe in quarantine. It was humiliating to admit that this is the only preventive. A subject of great importance was to find means by which communication could be kept up with an infected port. Of all kinds of river navigation he looked upon barge as one of the greatest sources of danger—a question of the transportation of manufactured cargoes, the architectural construction and their poor ventilation. In 1873 Memphis was infected from barge, and doubtless in the same manner last year. River commerce needs protection from this source of infection. Mr. Mitchell also advocated the quality of a system of stations of inspection to be erected along the Mississippi—so that it could be ascertained if a vessel had been infected between ports. He was satisfied that total non-intercourse would protect against infection, but that preventive was undesirable.

Mr. Nash, of Norfolk, stated that during the epidemic in Richmond and Lynchburg, Norfolk put up continual intercourses with these cities by transferring freight at Hampton roads. Thought the same system might be practicable on the Mississippi river.

Dr. Kauch, of Illinois, made quite a lengthy speech in support of the theory that the treatment of inland commerce should be analogous to that of foreign commerce. The prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases should be the aim. Under ordinary circumstances a steamer should be examined at New Orleans before being allowed to go up the river. In times of an epidemic extra precautions should be taken. Stations should be located along the Mississippi for the care of the sick and for the disinfection of vessels. It is barbarous, the way passengers and crews are treated in time of an epidemic. If the cities cannot land them in cities they land them in swamps or along the river banks. Humanity demands a system of inland prevention as well as a foreign quarantine.

Dr. Buckner Thompson, of Kentucky, stated that to his mind, it was clear that yellow fever could be carried from place to place in textile fabrics. What can then be done by river towns when fever is in New Orleans but to prevent steamers from landing? There are but two resources for these towns. One, to keep themselves in such a sanitary condition as to render the introduction of the yellow fever harmless; the other to insist that New Orleans keeps the yellow fever from her port as New York does. When the fever is in New Orleans, the towns along the river are always safe.

Dr. A. N. Bell, of New York, who had been recently called for during the morning now arose and detailed the experiments that he had made in soil disinfection. He stated that thirty-one years ago he was called upon to take measures against the yellow fever on a schooner that came from a port where the disease had been raging two years. For three hours he steamed the ship under a intense heat as the boilers would give; then he scraped and painted the vessel, and three weeks after no case of sickness was on board. A year later the ship went on a cruise in the worst fever ports of the West Indies and no case of fever was developed on board. At the same time a dog was bound to be treated a gunboat in the same manner with the same results. Some time later two boats were taken from the same squadron to New York, passed quarantine, but, though no cases of fever had been aboard for some months, the men engaged in remodeling them in a New York dock, were infected with the fever. These boats had never been disinfected by the steam process. Other experiments in steam disinfection which Dr. Bell has made in person were cited and though there have been some failures attributes them to a lack of thoroughness in the process. Steam heat is preferable to dry heat because the former can be used with less damage to goods.

Dr. Jones then moved that the board adjourn in order to hear the address of the president of the Medical association, and that they meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Metric System in Medicine.

BY EDWARD SEGUIN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND CONFRERES—I told you at our last meeting that the International Medical Congress of Geneva, acting upon the proposition of the American delegates, had appointed a commission to report at the International Medical Congress of Amsterdam upon the possible progress of uniformity in medicine and pharmacy—such commissary having to report for his nation. Now I ask you what shall be our share in this report?

[The preliminary steps towards International Uniformity in Medicine and Pharmacy is the adoption of the International Metric System, now accepted by all the nations but two, this country and England.]

(a) In this country, the metric agitation has been kept up by several publications, distributions of metrés in all their forms, the action of Metric Bureaux and Medical Organizations; and the metric conversions of the last two years are too many to be all reported.

(b) The metric system has been applied to all the branches of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and has worked well from the start, a year ago.

(b) The officers in charge of the vital statistics of New York, Boston, and other large cities, use the metric system, and complain of being obliged to convert in metric figures the fantastic weights and measures of the documents emanating from our profession.

(b) The Medical Society of the state of Pennsylvania at its session of June, 1878, passed resolutions urging the use of the Metric System upon its members, by the county societies, and that it be taught in the public schools.

(c) The Delaware county Medical Society voted the same resolutions, including the one relating to the public schools.

(e) The Medical Society of the state of Massachusetts has, first of all, I believe, accepted the metric system.

(f) The Rhode Island State Medical Society has voted the same, to take effect January, 1880.

(g) The Medical Society of the state of New York "Requests of those who present papers at its future meetings that the metric system be employed in their communications, and that this system be exclusively used in the public proceedings of this society." (February 6, 1879.)

(h) The Medical society of the county of New York resolved (March 24, 1879), that "the metric system shall henceforth be used in the minutes of this society, and in all the papers published under its authority."

(i) The Medical Society of Kings county, after hearing a paper of Dr. Edward Seguin on the use of the Metric System in medicine, and the necessity of organizing a Metric ligue, "appointed (March 18, 1879) a committee to consider these recommendations and report."

(j) The Georgia Medical Society of Savannah "takes pleasure in giving their moral support to the adoption of the Metric System by the American Medical Association, and will put this system in practice in their city (Savannah, April 23, 1879.)

(k) I can recite the text of forty similar adhesions to the use of the Metric System in medicine, but prefer to close these quotations by the terse expression of Dr. F. Morse, Secretary of the Kansas Medical Society: "We approve of the Metric System, but we wait for the example of other States." This word contains in its kernel all the "internal" question of weights and measures.

As for the "foreign" sooner "international" question: (2) On one hand the invitation of the International Medical Congress to join the other nations in a plan of "Uniformity Medical and Metric" is a precious opportunity to do brotherly what we should have to do soon on moral compulsion.

(b) On another hand, England, whose stubbornness is partly responsible for our own supineness in this matter, begins to shake herself up.

(c) The London Lancet of November 23, 1878, gives a formal adhesion to the use of the Metric System in medicine; and in its issue of February 1, 1879, expatiates on "The very great boon which would accrue to the medical profession by the introduction of Metric Weights and Measures, and by the abandonment of the grotesque and obsolete system which is now in vogue."

(3.) And the talented editor of the British Medical Journal wrote to me (February 4, 1879, London): "I hope I may be able to excite sufficient interest on the subject here to bring about practical measures. I shall be aided by your progress, and I shall be glad to hear details; and shall you come to our Cork meeting, to bring tidings of Metric progress."

The significance of this letter resides in the fact that the British Medical Journal is the organ of the British Medical Association.

[Altogether, these public and private documents are warnings for the American Medical Association to accept the Metric system before the next meeting of the British Medical Association. No nobler rivalry than this being possible between England and this Republic. Considering that foremost in human interest is the uniformity of weights in prescriptions, which would prevent the grave or fatal results attending the composition abroad of medicine prescribed here; and the uniformity of measures which would give the possibility of writing observations uniform—that is to say, comparable at sight—with those of other nations. Then considering the possibility of mathematically accounting for the vital functions itn trusted to the physician, in health at first, during their waste in disease, and in the course of their recuperation under treatment; and to make these individual records serve as mathematical elements of true medical statistics. Considering also—from a domestic point of view—that it is the duty of this Association to lessen and shorten the dangers inherent to the transition of one system of measures and weights to another; and that it will be highly creditable for this Association to have brought to bear all its latent force on such an important issue, I submit to you the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the American Medical Association adopts the International Metric System, and will use it in its transactions.

2. Requests that those who present papers at its future meetings employ this system in their communications, or reprints thereof.

3. Requests the medical boards of the hospitals and dispensaries to adopt the Metric System in prescribing and recording cases; and that the Faculties of the medical and pharmaceutic schools adopt it in their didactic, clinical or dispensing departments.

4. Requests the physicians familiar with the Metric System to help their confreres and the druggists in its application; and the delegates present at this session, to work up the acceptance of the Metric System by their respective County and State societies.

5. Requests our President to name a Metric Executive Committee, of which he shall be the ex-officio Chairman, and whose task will be to give unity and rapidity to this Metric movement.

The question for a vote has been postponed till Thursday.

Stimulate the Sluggish Kidneys.

In addition to its tonic and cathartic properties, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exercises a beneficial influence upon the kidneys and bladder, when they are inactive, by stimulating them to renewed exertion, thus reopening, as it were, a sluice for the escape of impurities whose regular channel of exit is the organs of urination. Among these are certain abnormal and inflammatory elements, productive of irreparable injury to the system if not entirely expelled. The kidneys and bladder themselves are also benefitted by this stimulus, as their inactivity is usually a preliminary to their disease and disorganization. They also experience, in common with other portions of the system, the potent invigorative effects of the Bitters, which furthermore corrects disordered conditions of the stomach, bowels and liver. may7 d3t wed fri sun&wkymay13

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 6, 18?9.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia Endowment	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	7?@ 77
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Macon City	48@ 52
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	100@107
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
& Tenn. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mob. & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	Central R. R. 7s	103@111
Atlanta Water	98@100	So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
Atlanta City 7s	98@100	M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	85@ 87	South-West R. R.	105@106
Central R. R.	74@ 76	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Noon.—stocks strong; Money 2½@3½. Exchg ge—long $1.86¾; short $1.87¾. Governments dull. State bonds steady.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Evening.—Money 2½@3½. Exchange $1.86¾@1.86½. Governments firm; new fives $1.03¼. State Bonds dull.

LONDON, May 6.—1.30 p. m.—Consols 98 13-16; Erie 28¾. 3 p. m.—Erie 28¾.

PARIS, May 6—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 114f.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet; middlings 10c; low middlings 10¼c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—noon.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales 15,000 bales; estimated receipts to-day 8,800; American 7,200; futures opened 3-32 higher; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 6 29-32@ 30; May and June delivery do.; June and July delivery 6 29-32, 6 13-16@6 31-32; July and August delivery 6 31-32@7; August and September delivery 7, 7 1-32@7; September and October delivery 7@7 1-32; October and November delivery 6 13-16; shipped April and May, per sail, 7 13-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅞; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 7 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May delivery 6 15-16; June and July delivery 7; July and August 7 1-32; September and October delivery 7 1-16. The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm and tending upwards.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—4:30 p.m.—Sales of American 11,300 bales; futures, uplands low middling clause May delivery 6 31-32; also 7; May and June delivery 6 31-32; June and July delivery 7 1-32; July and August delivery 7 1-16; August and September delivery 7 1-16; October and November delivery 6 25-32; November and December delivery 6 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—5:00 p. m.—Futures quieter; uplands low middling clause May delivery 6 1-32; May and June delivery 7; also 6 31-32; June and July delivery 7; August and September delivery 7 3-32; also 7 1-16; September and October 7 3-32.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Noon—Cotton nominal; sales 883 bales; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 12¾; futures strong.

May	12.43	July	12.71
June	12.56	August	12.84

NEW YORK, May 6—Evening.—Cotton steady; sales 1,900 bales; middling uplands 12⅞; middling Orleans 12¾; exports to Great Britain 830; net receipts to-day 43; gross 4,469; futures closed barely steady; sales 201,000.

May	12.42@12.44	September	12.46
June	12.49@12.50	October	11.73@11.76
July	12.63@12.64	November	11.36@11.38
August	12.77	December	11.28@11.30

Consolidated net receipts..... 3,935

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHIN GOODS.

Read the Advantages
OFFERED BY
HIRSCH BROTHERS

To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have at our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

In a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN DUCK,
AND MARSEILLES VESTS,

At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

Furnishing Goods

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and, in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

We mean what we say. Call and be convinced that

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,
— ARE THE —
Clothiers of Atlanta!

Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

"ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH!"

SAVE MONEY

By buying your CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of

HIRSCH BROTHERS.

Don't forget that we have an endless variety of YOUTHS', BOYS and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,' in Styles and Prices that cannot fail to please the most fastidious Parent

The stout, the thin, the middle-sized,
Can have their hopes realized
By getting a Suit to Fit, at

HIRSCH BROTHERS,
Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall street

453 apr25 d1m

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Flour a shade stronger; southern steady and quiet; common to fair extra $4.75@5.60; good to choice do. $5.65@5.75. Wheat ½c@1c better with a good export and fair speculative inquiry, closing strong; ungraded white red $1.10@$1.14; No. 2 do. $1.15@$1.16. Corn ½@¾ better with a fair business; ungraded 47c@49c; No. 3 47¾c. Oats ¼@½ higher and moderately active; No. 3 white 34. Coffee dull: Rio, in cargoes, quoted at 10½@11¾; in job lots 10¾@13½. Sugar firm and in fair inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 6 3-16@6⅝; prime 6⅝; refined in good demand and firm. Molasses unchanged and dull. Rice in moderate demand and steady; Rosin dull at $1.32½@$1.37½ for common to good strained. Turpentine steady at 29½@30. Pork firmer but rather quiet, closing easy; old mess spot $9.00; new quoted at $10.00; August $10.05. Middles steady and quiet; long clear quoted at 4.95; short clear 5 12½; long and short clear 5 00@5 05. Lard firmer but weak; prime steam 6.20. Whisky dull. Freights quiet.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—Flour dull; extra $3.00@$3.25; do. family $3.75@$4.00; A No. 1 $4 50@4.75; fancy $5.00@5.50. Wheat easier; red and amber $1.01@1.03; white $1.02. Corn quiet and firmer; white 29; mixed 28¼. Pork steady at $10.00. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce 6¾@7; do. keg 8¼. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 3.40; clear rib sides 4.95; clear sides 5.15. Bacon steady; shoulders 4.00; clear rib sides 5.10; clear sides 5.25. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@10. Whisky steady.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady and in good demand; red and white $1.00@$1.05. Corn dull at 37@38. Oats dull at 28@31. Pork dull at $9.50@$9.75. Lard dull at $9.75@$10.00. Lard dull; current make 5.90. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 3.40 cash; short rib 4.40 cash; 4.37½ buyer May; short clear 4.60. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4 00@4¼; clear rib 5@5¼; clear sides 5¼@5¾. Whisky in fair demand and steady at $1.01. Butter steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady but a shade lower; common $2.50@$3.15; light $3.20@$3.45; packing $3.30@$3.50; butchers $3.50@$3.60; receipts 1,500; shipments 715.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Flour steady and active; Howard Street and superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; family $4.87@5; western superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.00; Patapsco family $6.50. Southern wheat steady; western firm; southern red $1.10@$1.14; amber $1.14@$1.16; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.15@$1.15½; No. 2 western winter red spot $1.14@$1.14½; May $1.13½@$1.13⅝; June $1.12¾@$1.13⅛; July $1.10½@$1.10¾. Corn, southern quiet but firm; western dull; southern white 36@37; yellow 36@38. Oats firm and steady; southern 34@36; western white 33@34; do. mixed 31¾@33; Pennsylvania 34@35. Rye quiet at 58@60. Hay steady and without change. Provisions unchanged. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed 15@17; roll 11@13. Eggs firm at 10. Coffee dull; Rio, cargoes, 10¾@16. Whisky dull at $1.07@$1.07½. Sugar higher for better grades; A soft 8@8¼.

BROWN COTTON GIN.

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	222.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T. J. LOWE & BRO., Atlanta, Ga.
1 apr

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN
Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. FLEWELLEN, Proprietor.
0:0 apr23 dtf

PIEDMONT HOUSE,
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
L. R. McABOY, Jr., Manager.
Having leased the Piedmont House at Spartanburg, S. C., for a term of years, I propose to keep only a first-class house in every respect. I have renovated the house from top to bottom, having carpeted all the rooms and furnished them with clean, new beds. My table will always be supplied with the best that the market affords. I guarantee satisfaction and all I ask of the traveling public is a trial.
332 apr19 d3m

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of room. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

White Lead.

JUST RECEIVED 20,000 POUNDS
COLLIER CO.'S
SAINT LOUIS
Strictly Pure Lead,
—BY—
DANIEL & MARSH,
DRUGGISTS.
Also, large lot Boiled and Raw
LINSEED OIL,
THE PUREST MARKET,
— BY —
DANIEL & MARSH,
DRUGGISTS.
222 apr13 d1m

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, SHOES, BOOTS, ETC.

72 THE 74 SURPRISE 76 STORE 78
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WHITEHALL STREET,
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THE GENUINE BARGAIN STORE OF ATLANTA,
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READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED
READ AND DIGEST, EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND BE CONVINCED

THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.
THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.
THAT CHEAP GOODS ARE AT YOUR COMMAND.

OBSERVE

STRAW GOODS. BARGAINS IN STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS.

CASCADE 25c. CASCADE
HAT
25c. 25c.
HAT
25c.

SAILOR HATS FROM 25 CENTS UP.

Just received, a fresh consignment of those beautiful

IMPORTED AZORIAN FAYAL HATS,

which we will continue to sell at 85 cents, the same sold elsewhere at $1 25.

137 cases of Ladies', Misses, and Children's Leghorn in new shapes, in French and American Chips, English Milan Straw, Tuscan, Pedal and Canton Manilla—in short, every style of straw and shape manufactured. Our competitors in this line cannot approach us—all our hats being manufactured by and expressly for us.

FLOWERS.

Our trade in Flowers having become so extensive, we have been compelled to open a Factory at 21 WINTER STREET, NEW YORK, where we manufacture all our Flowers. We are thus enabled to offer them at least 50 per cent. lower than any other house; in addition to which, we have imported through our branch house in Paris, No. 9 Rue Bergere, ONE THOUSAND CARTONS OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, in the choicest and most exquisite designs shown this season, and at bottom prices.

RIBBONS.

200 cartons No. 5 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbons, 5c per yd. 200 cartons No. 7 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 7c per yd.
300 cartons No. 9 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 10c per yd. 200 cartons No. 12 Gros Grain all Silk Ribbon, 12c per yd.
An immense stock of fancy two-tone Satin Gros Grain, Watered and Sash Ribbons at unusual bargains.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

Trimmed Hats! Trimmed Hats!

In endless variety, of choicest designs and most exquisite shapes. Our stock is so varied that all can be suited from the lowest to the highest. We are selling
Ladies' Trimmed Dress Hats as low as 75c;
500 Trimmed Hats at $1, worth $1.75.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.25, worth $2.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.50, worth $2.25.
500 Trimmed Hats at $1.75, worth $2.50.
And so on to the finest Hat imported.

EMBROIDERIES. We have received this spring over 5,000 pieces White and Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at the lowest figures that have ever been seen. They have been bought at the recent auction sales, and are positive bargains. Come and convince yourself.

1,500 yards Embroidery at 1½c per yard.
1,500 " " 2½c " "
1,500 " " 4½c " "
and at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c upwards.

HOSIERY! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

500 doz. Colored Child's Hose, all sizes, good quality, at 6c per pair—a bargain at 10c. Come at once before they are all gone. 500 doz. extra large size Child's Hose, superior quality, 10c per pair—6 pair for 50c. 500 doz. Ladies' Solid Colors, Light Blue, Pink, Cardinal, Seal Brown, 6 pair for 50c. 500 doz. extra-long Ladies' Striped Hose at 12½c per pair. A superb assortment of Ladies' and Misses' White and Fancy Balbrigan Silk Clocked Hose at large reductions from usual rates. For lack of space we are unable to quote our great bargains in Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Corsets, Fans and Fan Cords, Handkerchiefs, Lace Novelties, Swiss and Silk Ties, Ornaments, Veiling, Crapes, Feathers, Combs, Linen Goods, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Curtains, Napkins and Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Purses, Infants' Lace Caps, Laces of all kinds.

PICTURE FRAMES. We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened a new department for Picture Frames where we will at all times keep a large stock at the lowest possible prices. We quote: Black Walnut, Rustic Style, Picture Frames, with glass and back at 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c., according to size. Black Walnut Rustic Motto Frames, 30c.

SHOES.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Will commence to receive on Monday morning and during the week one of the largest stocks of Ladies' and Children's Shoes ever shown in this city. They were purchased recently of the entire stock of a prominent Boston merchant, and will comprise everything desirable in the way of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Button and Side-Laced Boots, Cloth and Kid Gaiters, etc. They will be sold at fabulously low prices.

MEN'S HATS.

SPECIAL NOTICE. At the recent large auction sales of the bankrupt stock of "Knox," the great Broadway Hatter of New York, Mr. G. S. Kutz made some very extensive purchases of Men's Fine Straw Hats, comprising over 250 cases of Fine Macknair and Panama Hats, which will be sold at 25 per cent of their real value.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bargains in Men's White Dress Shirts, Bargains in Underwear, Bargains in Linen Collars and Cuffs, Bargains in Hosiery. Men's Colored Half-Hose 6c per pair. Suspenders, Ties, Jewelry.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats, all Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality.

An examination is respectfully solicited.

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
205 apr27d2w

JOHN RYAN,
Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

HAS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION HIS (SECOND)

Spring Stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Shoes, Hats and Trunks.

Business in New York this Spring having been very dull has left a great many Importers and Manufactures with a large surplus of goods and the market being deserted by buyers and with poor prospect of unloading, they have been forced to slaughter goods at any prices they could get. JOHN RYAN seeing the condition of the Dry Goods and

The Great Cutting in Freight Rates!

ent at once his buyers to attend the Great Trade sales, and being the only representative from Atlanta at the time, to him only can the citizen s forlook one of the Bargains he has now the pleasure to state he has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and will offer:

15 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 65 cents, worth $1.00.
23 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 75 cents, worth $1.15.
17 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.00, worth $1.50.
21 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at $1.25, worth $1.75.
45 pieces Striped Silks, Black and Gray, Black and Brown, Black and Blue, from the great failure in White street, at 45 cents, worth 65 cents. CAN NOT BE EQUALLED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR PRICE.
23 pieces Checked Silks in Fancy Colors and Mode Shades, at 45 cents, worth 75 cents.
65 pieces Solid Colored Silks, beautiful shades, from 75c, 80c, $1.00 to $1.25 per yard.
7 pieces Satin Striped Silks at $1.50, worth $2.50.
5 pieces Damasse in Blue, Cardinal and Plum, from the great fire in North street, where so many barely escaped being crushed by the falling walls, was saved by those gallant firemen and sold at Underwriters' Special Sale to JOHN RYAN.
70 pieces, all colors Grass Cloth at 8 cents worth 12½ cents.
72 pieces Printed Silks, Brown and Gray, Black and Brown, Black and Blue, at 10 cents, worth 15 cents.
32 pieces genuine Brown Linen for Dresses at 12½c, worth 20c.
16 pieces genuine

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅜d; in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 11c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, slightly cooler northwest winds, cloudy and rainy followed by clear weather, rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, May 6, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.07	62	83	N. W.	Fresh	..	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.03	74	63	.....	Calm	.01	Lt. Rain
Corsicana	30.00	66	84	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Galveston	30.01	73	81	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Key West	30.06	78	73	E.	Fresh	.07	Fair.
Mobile	30.01	66	92	N.	Gent	.52	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.05	64	89	E.	Gent	.23	Thr'tng
New Orleans	30.00	74	68	N. E.	Gent	.03	Fair.
Savannah	30.00	77	73	S.	Light	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	29.97	67	74	W.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.02	70	61	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m	29.98	72	34	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	30.00	67	50	N. W.	Gent	..	Cloudy.
9 p. m	30.03	64	73	N. W.	Gent	.00	Lt. Rain.
10:31 "	30.02	62	83	N. W.	Fresh	..	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 30.005 | Maximum ther .... .78
Mean daily ther..... 66.67 | Minimum ther..... .62
Mean daily humid. 69.03 | Total rainfall..... .. ‡

‡Not sufficient to measure.

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.
CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878–dly

C. I. BROWN & CO.,
PURE LAKE ICE.
(Rear Centennial Building)—ATLANTA.
Capacity of our vaults is 500 tons. We have exclusive control of Lake Ice for this market. It is the healthiest and best. It contains no impurities and gives no unpleasant taste to water or other liquids. Ice always shipped in clean rice chaff.
566 apr30 dlw be meet and date

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., MAY 7, 1879.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Session of Monday Night.

The city council of Atlanta met Monday evening at the usual hour in the council chamber at the city hall. There were present Hon. Wm. Calhoun, mayor, Aldermen Goodwin, Castleberry, and Mitchell. Councilman Crew, Stewart, Patterson, Hanye, Thrower, Werner, Ellis, Baldwin and Boring.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion adopted.

PETITIONS.

Of Enterprise cigar company, to keep open a cigar store located on Peachtree street during certain hours on Sunday. Referred to police committee.

Of P. H. Snook, asking to be allowed to use a certain portion of the street in front of his salesrooms on Marietta street. Referred to the street committee.

Of a number of citizens on Holland street, asking that that thoroughfare be opened. Referred to committee on streets.

Of a number of citizens, for a crossing on Windsor street. Referred to committee on streets.

Of Mary Dempsey, for a free license. Referred to committee on relief.

Of Bob Richardson, for a free license to peddle. Referred to committee on relief.

Of Blue Eagle hose-reel company, for contribution to buy a hose reel. Referred to committee on fire department.

Of a number of citizens, for the laying of a small sewer on Mangum street. Referred to committee on sewers and drains.

The report of the building inspectors on the condition of the wooden buildings at the corner of Peachtree and Decatur was referred to another committee for further report.

The resignation of Judge James Jackson, of the board of education, was read and reconsidered.

Councilman Patterson, chairman of the committee on finance, made a report recommending the payment of the pay-roll, amounting to $8 513 63. Adopted.

The various committees made their usual reports, which were read and adopted.

The building inspectors made a report recommending the removal of various wooden awnings in front of stores and the substitution of cloth awnings in their stead. Referred to committee on police.

The committee appointed under the resolution of Alderman Goodwin, to prepare amendments to the city charter, asked for further time, in which to make a report. Granted until the next monthly meeting.

Councilman Crew offered a resolution to the effect that at the next regular meeting of the city council a member of the board of education be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge James Jackson, which was adopted.

Council then adjourned to meet Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making the annual appropriations for the ensuing year.

Union Temperance Picnic.

Georgia Lodge No. 132, Dean Lodge No. 463 and Wenona Temple Cold Water Templars have united for the purpose of having a gala day at the beautiful town of Buford, on the Air-Line railroad, on Saturday, May 10th. Every arrangement will be effected to make this the picnic of the season. The Cold Water Templars will be in charge of Mrs. J. G. Thrower, W. S. Withers and J. W. Churchill, sr. Committee of arrangements—H. H. Bedford, J. G. Thrower and R. P. Zimmerman. Good Templars will bear in mind that the time is changed from the 17th to next Saturday, the 10th. Trains will leave the depot at 7:30 a. m. sharp. This will be a rare chance for our Atlanta visitors to enjoy a pleasant day in the country. All respectable people invited—none others wanted.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 6, 1879.

Atlanta Circuit..... 30

After delivering opinions, court resumed the regular order of business.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 13. Argument concluded.

No. 14. Bosworth vs. Clark. Claim, from Fulton. T. P. Westmoreland, for plaintiff in error. John Collier, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Westmoreland, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m to-morrow.

One Fare.

The delegates from the state of Georgia, in attendance on the medical convention now in session in Atlanta, will be returned for one fare over the Central, and the Atlantic and Gulf roads, on presentation of certificates from the presiding officer of the convention.

THE ARMY BILL

PASSES THE HOUSE IN A NEW SHAPE

And is Reported to the Senate, where it Slumbers Until To-day—The Kellogg Case in the Senate—The Legislative Bill once More on its Feet—Indian Affairs.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Mr. Beck reported from committee on appropriations, with amendments, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and gave notice that it would call he up at an early day.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, authorizing the taking of testimony on the memorial of Mr. Spofford, who contests the seat of Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana. Mr. Hoar offered a substitute declaring that the senate had already settled the case on its merits by declaring that Mr. Kellogg is entitled to the seat. An animated discussion followed, pending which the senate adjourned during the debate.

The president, pro tem, announced the reception of the house bill, to prohibit military interference at elections, and it was read the first time. Mr. Edmunds said as the measure was very important, he must object to a second reading of the bill to-day, with a view to its reference to a committee.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of war to transfer to the First Holy Communion the Charleston arsenal and its appurtenances for the use and accommodation of said school, and for such time as the arsenal shall not be required for other purposes.

THE HOUSE.

The morning hour was consumed in the introduction and reference of bills. The house concurred in the senate amendments providing for certain expenses of the present session.

Mr. Knott, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported back, without amendment, the bill introduced yesterday to prohibit military interference at elections.

Mr. Robeson offered a substitute making it unlawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in the state, any part of the army or navy, unless such employment shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of the constitution, or overcome forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof, and making any violation of this act a penal offense. The substitute is entitled a bill to further protect the freedom of elections.

Mr. Robeson's substitute bill was defeated by a vote of yeas 93, nays 121, after which the original bill to prohibit military interference at elections was passed by a strict party vote.

All the greenbackers voting voted in the affirmative with the democrats on the bill for prohibiting military interference at elections. Messrs. Barlow and Russell, of North Carolina, did not vote.

Mr. Chalmers attempted to call up the resolution heretofore offered by him for an investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre, but the house adjourned without action on his motion.

The senate judiciary committee at a special meeting this morning, took action upon the bill introduced by Mr. Eaton yesterday, (to prohibit military interference at elections), and by a party vote, decided to recommend its passage with two amendments. First, It provides that the bill's prohibition against bringing or employing troops at the polls shall apply to the use of the military force when necessary "to protect the state against invasion." The other amendment inserts these words: "When the legislature cannot be convened" after the clause which exempts it from the prohibition and employment of the army or navy to enforce the section of article 4, of the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, upon the application of the legislature or the executive of the state. The principal amendments by the senate committee on appropriations to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill as reported to the senate to day are those which were agreed upon by the committee yesterday afternoon, including the omission of the house clause directing ten million reserve to be issued in payment of arrears of pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The house committee on ways and means met to-day and appointed a sub-committee, of which Representative Carlisle is chairman, to take under consideration and report to the full committee all the bills now before them relating to the subject of internal revenues. No other business was transacted at to-day's meeting.

A resolution was introduced in the house to-day tendering the thanks of the American people to Mexico for its hearty contribution to the success of the industrial mission of American merchants and manufacturers recently visiting the City of Mexico which will extend the friendly commercial relations our countrymen have been so instrumental in establishing.

The senate appropriations committee to-day struck out of the legislative appropriation bill the clause directing the secretary of the treasury to devote to the payment of the arrearages of pensions the special fund of ten million dollars of legal tender notes now held for the redemption of fractional currency, and upon the recommendation of the treasury department inserted the appropriation of eighteen thousand dollars for extending the operations and efficiency of the New Orleans mint.

The cabinet to-day again discussed the Indian territory, question and the threatened frontier invasion of that section. It was decided that in the case of invasion by whites the Indian service would have to call for troops to be used as a posse comitatus for preventing such violations of law, and to eject persons who have already invaded the Indian territory.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Baird returned to the city yesterday.

—Mr. Robert Battey, and wife, of Rome, Ga., is the guest of Mr. Phil Dodd.

—Mr. S. K. Johnson, of Augusta, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. B. W. Wrenn.

—Cheapest excursion to Toccoa ever known, Thursday, May 15th.

—Don't forget Dr. Hawthorne's lecture to-night at the Second Baptist church at 8 o'clock.

—Dr. A. M. Pollock, a distinguished physician from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is in our city.

—Dr. Eugene Grissom, superintendent of the North Carolina insane asylum, is in the city.

—The select picnic to Iceville which the young men were to give Friday, has been postponed until next Tuesday.

—General Frank Cheatham and daughter, of Nashville, passed through the city last night en route to Savannah.

—Mr. Dunn, of the firm of Dunn, Ogletree & Co., will leave the city to-day for New York, Albany, and other northern cities.

—Visitors to the city will always find the newest styles, the cheapest goods, and the best attention at Muse & Swift's, Clothiers, 56 Whitehall.

—Rev. W. H. Robert, who was a pastor of the First Baptist church in 1851, is in the city from Mississippi, attending the Baptist convention.

—In the notice of Messrs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co. there was a typographical error in giving the name of Captain W. S. Everett, one of the firm.

—At the competitive drill, Friday evening, of the Davidson college military company, North Carolina, for the prize plume, J. J. Covington, of this city, was the successful competitor.

—Among the visitors to Tybee island Saturday were General Wm. McRae and Capt. John Postell, of Atlanta. They came up Sunday and returned to their home last night.

—The usual activity prevailed at the Kimball yesterday and night. Scoville & Selden have managed the immense crowd with marked ability, and deserve praise for their energy and never tiring work.

—Delegates to the Southern Baptist convention are requested to report immediately upon their arrival to the rooms of the committee of reception, which are opposite the passenger depot, a few doors below the southern express office.

—General Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census bureau, is in the city stopping at the Kimball House. He comes to Atlanta to confer with the medical men about the census of 1880. The subject will come up before the association to-day.

—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a very pleasant and interesting excursion will leave Atlanta on Friday, at 2:45 p. m. The fact that the governor of the state and the Gate city guards battalion are going, guarantees a crowd. The rate for the round trip is only three dollars and the return tickets are good for three days. An ample number of cars will be provided for all.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

WE NOW HAVE IN STORE AND OPEN FOR INSPECTION OUR

SECOND STOCK

OF SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Many new and desirable Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods. Styles that have not been in Atlanta before. They are selling rapidly because STYLES ARE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.

CARPETS.

Our SECOND STOCK of Carpets is the largest ever opened at one time in Atlanta, and bought before the recent large advance and will be sold at FORMER PRICES.

Our BOOT and SHOE STOCK is unequaled in the State.

156 apr9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

We thank our friends and the public for the immense trade we have had this spring. We have just added to our stock a great many new goods in Business and Dress Suits. On account of the great eagerness of manufacturers to close their stocks they were bought at extremely low figures. We would respectfully call your attention to this fact, and inform you that for the balance of the season we will sell goods at astonishingly low figures.

If you wish to save money in buying, call and see us.

MUSE & SWIFT,
Clothiers, 56 Whitehall.
5 may4 d1w

—No eloquent tongue or pen is needed to commend Coussens' Lightning Liniment to an appreciative public, as a cure for Rheumatism, Lame Back, Neuralgia, Bruises, Sprains, Corns and Bunions. It is also unequaled as a remedy for the ills that commonly afflict horses, such as Spavin, Ringbone, Galls, Scratches, etc.—Warts and Knots being easily removed by its use. Try Coussens' Lightning Liniment, and you will want no other. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by J. Pinson, and wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
411 may2.deowly&weowly.

KRANICH & BACH,
C. L. GORHAM,
RAVEN & CO.,
PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS,
unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dlf 4th col

Carpets and Dry Goods.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. are offering Great Inducements to purchasers in the above lines. Great saving is positively guaranteed.
apr10 dtf

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

Soft Hats, Stiff Hats, Straw Hats, world without end. They must be sold, and if you want a Hat and call to see us, they will be sold.

MUSE & SWIFT,
56 Whitehall Street.
48 may1 dlw

No. 4 KIMBALL HOUSE,
Headquarters Railroad Ticket Department, Atlanta.

Special Notice to Members of the American Medical Association.

Members desiring to exchange their Return Tickets for others leading over different Routes, will please call at my office.
R. D. MANN,
168 may6 d4t General Agent.

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

—When the hand of disease is laid heavily upon us, robbing life of all its pleasures, anything that will afford relief is gladly welcomed. Sickness is no light affliction, and that form of it known as Piles, or Hemorrhoids, can be permanently relieved by Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, which never fails when used according to directions. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
411 may2 deowly&weowly.

Southern Baptist Convention.

The committee desire to notify families who have kindly consented to take delegates, that many will arrive on the night trains as late as eleven o'clock, and as the hotels are full, please be prepared to receive them at that hour. None will be sent after 12 o'clock at night.

W. L. GOLDSMITH,
Chairman Central Committee.

Job Press for Sale.

A Yorkston Jobber, in excellent order. Size, 9x13. J. D. Robinson, Constitution office.

Closing Out Sale!

If you wish goods cheaper than they were ever sold in Atlanta, do not fail to attend closing out sale of W. H. Brotherton.

Dr. Hawthorne's Lecture Postponed until To-night.

Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather quite a respectable number of persons found their way last night to the Second Baptist church, to hear this distinguished gentleman deliver his far-famed lecture, "Be true to thyself," but it was deemed by those who had the matter in charge best to postpone it until to-night and it was so announced, and many who were disappointed last night will yet have the opportunity of enjoying this rare treat.

THE OLD RELIABLE.

Ninth Drawing.

COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO
At Louisville, Ky., May 31st.

One merit of these Drawings is their regularity. Every sixty days WITHOUT FAIL. All prizes for the Eighth Drawing were duly paid. Outside of the capital and larger prizes already published we have obtained the consent to publish the names and addresses of the following parties who with hosts of others have drawn smaller prizes, viz: Carl Valeriens, 434 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.; Jas. G. Meninger, Manor Hill, Pa.; Wm. J. Daviess, 341 West 4th st., Cincinnati, O.; James Chrisbi, care Burnham & Co., Deadwood, D. T.; Wm. Kaile, Staunton, Clay Co., Ind.; H. Mayer, Vicksburg, Miss.; G. H. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Jas. H. Kinsey, Troy, New York.

Next Drawing, May 31st. Tickets only $2. Address

T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y.
Courier-Journal Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
115 may7 d&w1t.

Dr. Hawthorne's lecture, which was to have been delivered in the Second Baptist church last night, was postponed until to-night on account of the inclement weather.

"Good Wine Needs No Bush."

Neither does Dooley's Yeast Powder, matchless for all kinds of bread, rolls, cake and pastry. The purest cream tartar made grape acid, is used in its composition. And each can is exactly full weight. It's not merely a question of economy in purse, however. The products in which it is used are most healthy and delicious.

The Discovery

Of the circulation of the blood was an important event in the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended as a blessing, proves a bane. Hence we should cleanse the blood with Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy. 70 may7 d&w1w

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, and Ice-Cream Freezers
FOR EVERYBODY.

WE HAVE THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF COOKING STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE furnishing Goods, Slate and Marbleized Iron Mantels, Grates, Lawn Setters, Flower Stands and Vases; Ice-cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Ice-Boxes, Gas Chandeliers, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Bath Tubs, Marble Slabs, Water Closets, Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters Supplies, Tinners' Trimmings and Findings, in fact, anything you want in our line. Our stock must be seen to be appreciated, so come and see us as we are fully determined to keep the

Largest and Best Selected Stock in the State and at Bottom Prices.

Thanking a generous public for their Liberal Patronage and Respectfully ask a continuance of the same. 36 and 38 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA.

Agents for Knowles Steam Pump.

221 apr18 2m HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.

SEEDS, HARVEST MACHINERY, ETC.

—AT—

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S,

Atlanta, Georgia,

GERMAN MILLET, CATTAIL MILLET, HUNGARIAN MILLET, MINNESOTA AMBER CANE Seed, Mammoth Dent and Pennsylvania Gourd Seed Corn. Fresh arrivals. Send to us for Price Lists of HARVESTING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Syrup Evaporators, Pumps, or anything else in the MACHINERY or SEED LINE. 000 mar27 dtf

CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION

The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful. Cough, expectoration, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, pain in the breast, quick pulse, loss of flesh, and debility are indications of this most fatal of all diseases which has for centuries defied medical science. Thousands suffer with this disease who have lost all hope of a cure who can be rescued from an early grave by the use of **Carbolate of Tar Inhaluts.**

ASTHMA which makes life so miserable its victims almost wish for death. Ministers
SORE THROAT, CATARRH, DEAFNESS, and
BRONCHITIS the near approach of *consumption.*

For these and all pulmonary diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is with this discovery the

CARBOLATE OF TAR

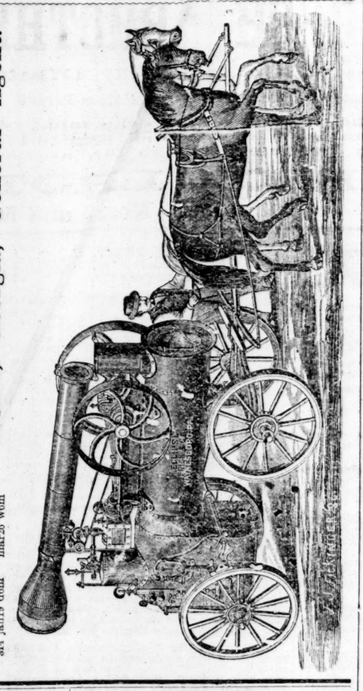
INHALANTS Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or pen express. A *Fatal Epidemics* are propagated by **Inhalation.** So *potent for evil,* it is now made most *powerful for good.* It does not require *ten minutes* to demonstrate the value of **Carbolate of Tar,** *almost healing* *remedial agent known to science.* Balsams and ordals of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is *inhaled*—taken right to the diseased parts. **Naught, no hot water,** simply *inhaling or breathing* it, and you feel its healing power **at once.** This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfaction. "Your methods of treating catarrh and consumption are certainly very effectual. So calls' have passed me past despair."—Chas. Hamilton Cass, M. D. Louisville, Ky. "I am well pleased with your **Carbolate of Tar Inhalant** that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. Benington, 503 Elm St., Phila.

HOME TREATMENT sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams condense on the air passages and lungs, their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest soon becomes rounded and full. To consumptives beyond the possibility of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and often cure cases considered hopeless. **CATARRH,** so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other methods, readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor as it is forced into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. Inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured. Send for Circular and all particulars. Address

Dr. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.
When writing, please name this paper.

202 aug17 d3tawly thur sat t nes&weowkly nxt read mat

PORTABLE ENGINES, GRAIN SEPARATORS, ETC.



THE ECLIPSE PORTABLE ENGINE
—AND—
The Geiser Self-Regulating Grain Separator,
ARE GUARANTEED
To do more Effective Service in a Wheat Field than any other Outfit in America.
THOMAS CAMP,
Covington, Georgia, General Agent.
314 jan19 d6m mar29 w6m

GOLD CHAINS, NECKLACES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC.,
AT J. P. STEVENS & CO.'S,
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
57 nov28 d1y lo'l

Buy Carmichael's Live Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june22...d&wly eow&weow

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 25 to 20c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mar2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects.
Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MAY 13th, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Compan

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 500	5,000
20	Prizes of 100	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,70
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,80
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	90

1857 Prizes, amounting to $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPEIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
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DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
—AND—
BLOOD PURIFIER
Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious,
CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,
DYSPEPSIA
and all **Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood.** It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. Case from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. *Its success is simply wonderful.*

AGENTS WANTED
For GENERAL, LOCAL AND CANVASSING
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.
Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, *half pint,* 75c.; Keg of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, *prepaid.* Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.
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DAVID H. DOUGHERTY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Trimmings

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Shoes, etc.,

35 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

My Stock is Large and Fine and My Prices suit the Times.

I have just returned from the Northern and Eastern Markets, where myself and resident buyer have spent several weeks in getting my present and I assure you that I have taken every possible precaution and pains-taking to make it complete in every department, and have no hesitancy in that an examination will satisfy the most expert and fastidious buyers that this stock surpasses all others that it has been my privilege to exhibit brilliant in all the NOVELTIES and NEW DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS, and throughout the entire house many lines of choice and Fancy goods seen not heretofore displayed in this market.

The Curtains will Rise To-morrow Morning at Seven O'clock.

And it is my desire that you all procure season tickets early, for I have the inside track and am still running on my "SHORT PROFIT PLAN," there is no money in it let's make it funny.

I will be pleased to have as many of you call as can conveniently do so without leaving the children alone. But if circumstances are such that you can't call, then send your child, "FOR IT CAN BUY HERE JUST AS CHEAP AS YOURSELF." I will be pleased to have you send for samples and compare prices, for in a multitude of wisdom there is safety.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

In this department my stock is unsurpassed in the South. In it can be found all the new designs in French and English Novelty Suitings, Cloth, Black Lace Grenadines in Silk and Wool (very handseme), Pure Camels Hair Debege, India Cashmere, Silk Warp Crepe DeChine, Silk Warp Henriettas, Taffetas, Real French Buntings, Tiffis Brocades, etc. I can't find names to describe the stock. Come and call for what you wish. And an inspection of these goods will post you as to the newest styles, whether or not you wish to buy.

Silks, Satins and Velvets!

A superb line of Black Dress and Trimmings Silks, also Colored Dress and Trimming Silks in an endless variety, including all the new shades and Colored Damase Silks in Summer weights—in the finest and combinations and newest designs. Damisae Silk and Satin Mixture for Polonaise, elegance of these goods is beyond description. Black and Trimming Satins in any shade desired. Splendid line of Black and Colored Velvets. Black and Colored Cashmeres. In these goods I lead the market. You can be suited here in what you need and save some money too. A dollar is what we try. Then look before you buy.

Fringes, Buttons and Trimmings.

You know that it is just as as important for a merchant to have a good line of Trimmings as it is for him to have a handsome line of Dress and so do I. Consequently, when I was getting up my stock it was my desire to make this department as complete and attractive as any in the experience has taught me that to be deficient even in a line of Buttons will often hazard the sale of a dress. Hence the magnificence of this department. Better use your glasses when examining these goods lest the hues of the rainbow might dazzle the eye. BUT IT WONT HURT YOUR POCKET.

LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND HOSIERY.

My Lace stock is complete, including Real Valinciines, Real Point, Real Torchon, Real Breton, Real Dutchisse, Italian and a great variety of handsome, stylish and cheap Laces—much used in Trimmings.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—This department is very much enlarged and here we can match your money.

IN HOSIERY—We have all the NEW AND NOBBY THINGS for Ladies, Misses and Children, including Childrens' ½ and ¾ goods in white and Pink. Also, Misses' Lisle and Gents' ½ Hose. My stock is attractive. Suited to young men from 5 years old to boys of 50. Call and look at goods before buying and you will buy before leaving.

Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies and Towels

In plain White Damask, Loom Dice and Pure Turkey Red, in OIL COLORS, my stock was never so near complete. The styles are simply elegant and in these I can show you some real gems and save you 15 per cent.

My s ock of Doylies and Napkins is equally large and full of interest to those who buy in keeping with the old adage, "A PENNY SAVED IS MUCH MADE."

My line of Towels be sure and see. For there certainly is a great variety. They are made of Cotton, Linen and Crash, and were BOUGHT STRAIGHT OUT FOR CASH.

Neckwear, Gloves, etc

In Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear my stock comprises all the new and attractive things of the season. In Ladies Goods especially my line is large and the styles very handsome. Splendid assortment of Silk Lace Mitts, also Lisle and Silk in Lace effect. My assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Kids was never so winning in style and prices.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

I carry an immense stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, in fine goods. Most of them being manufactured especially to my order, largely in Zeigler's work and others of equal merit and reputation. In this department I make a specialty of FINE GOODS.

White Goods, Corsets, etc.

Splendid line 8-4 White Nainsook, India Mull, Lindien, Victory and Bishop Lawns, Swiss, India Twilled Long Cloth, Thread Cambrics, Irish Linen, Pant Linen, Coatings, etc. Dress Linen in "Battist," "Blain Bros," White Figured and Blouse. An immense stock of Corsets of styles and fit. The best line of Pant Goods and Coating in the market—Broad Cloths, Black Doeskines, Fancy Cassimere, etc.

I run a Wholesale Room separate from my Retail Department

I buy most of my goods by the solid package from the first hands for CASH and keep an experienced buyer in New York all the time, which for bargains, and where the money will get the most he is to be found. I have been identified with the Jobbing Trade of this place since the and don't hesitate to say that these advantages give me facilities over any house in this market in my line for buying goods cheap. Then I believe in holding on to a handfull of goods for 33 per cent., but

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" IS MY MOTTO!

I am determined to let the people know that I am selling goods cheap, and thereby avoid the necessity of making a speech over every sale. I thank the generous public kindly for their liberal encouragement in the past and would be pleased to have you call and examine my prices or send for samples, and if you don't find my figures on the inside you need not buy.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. **Terms Cash.**

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.
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WORM OIL.

**SMITH'S WORM OIL!